

FINNISH PEOPLE  
AND RUSSIA NOW  
IN FULL ACCORD

Finns' Complete Freedom to Be  
Acknowledged — Germans  
Foster Socialists' Plans to Em-  
barrass Russia From Within

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—  
Speaking to the Finnish Diet, the Rus-  
sian Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski,  
declared it was the intention of Rus-  
sia to acknowledge and support com-  
plete freedom for Finland, adding that  
he felt sure the Finnish people would  
likewise do everything possible to as-  
sist Russia in the formation of the new  
democracy.

The Speaker of the Diet replied, af-  
firming that in the future complete  
agreement would exist between both  
countries. Meanwhile a proclamation  
has been issued urging the people of  
Finland not to resort to violence. The  
message is a result of the forcible re-  
moval of certain officials appointed un-  
der the old régime.

Evidence that Germany is counting  
upon the difficulties experienced in  
Russia owing to a change from auto-  
cracy to democracy is seen in an  
official report which declares that a  
number of Austrian officers and sol-  
diers who have deserted state that  
Austrians and Germans hope that the  
various organizations in the interior  
of Russia which are at the moment  
obstructing the operations of the  
Provisional Government will bring  
about a state of anarchy throughout  
the country and demoralize the Rus-  
sian Army.

An Austrian officer, a Coserter, said  
also the German Chancellor had sent  
numerous German Socialists to Stock-  
holm to interview representatives of  
the Russian Socialists and negotiate  
for a separate peace.

The report points out also that the  
Germans have not widely spread the  
news of the capture of the munition  
deposits of Chevrische on the Stokholm.  
The same Austrian officer declares  
the German Social Democrats are  
working solidly with the Government,  
considering themselves Germans be-  
fore everything else.

Russian-German Socialists Meet  
Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—  
According to various statements in  
German and Scandinavian papers,  
leading members of both German So-  
cialist groups and Herr Ersberger, a  
prominent Roman Catholic deputy,  
traveled to Scandinavia last week  
with special Government passports  
and were joined by Dr. Adler and other  
(Continued on page six, column six)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

The most important statement from  
the western theater of war today is  
the apparently comparatively insignif-  
icant one that the Belgians have  
penetrated Dixmude, and found the  
first two lines of German trenches  
unoccupied. Dixmude is almost the  
extremity of the German right which  
touches the sea just beyond, by Neu-  
port. If the Germans actually have  
retreated here it means that they have  
realized that the Hindenburg line is  
crumbling, and that a further retreat  
upon a considerable scale is  
inevitable.

Meantime the tremendous German  
attacks along the Hindenburg line  
from Lens to St. Quentin indicate that  
the German general staff has decided  
that this line must be saved at any  
price, or that the British advance must  
be held up for a sufficient time to al-  
low a retirement to one of the other  
prepared lines. If a retirement is in  
view, it is a positive waste of time to  
speculate as to what line it will be  
made, but the decision when known  
will afford some clue to the military  
strength of Germany, as calculated by  
the headquarters staff.

The British troops are now fighting  
in the suburbs of Lens, and together  
with the French troops, in the suburbs  
of St. Quentin. On Saturday last, as  
part of the plan to relieve the pres-  
sure on the Hindenburg line, or even  
to re-establish that line, a fierce but  
fruitless attack was made by the Ger-  
mans on Monchy-le-Prenx.

The third Bavarian division, Sir  
Douglas Haig says, was sent to carry  
that hill at all costs, an effort made  
necessary by the fact that it com-  
mands the surrounding country. The  
attempt utterly failed, the Germans  
being driven back.

Almost simultaneously a fierce at-  
tack by the Germans on Lagnicourt,  
a village two miles and a half north  
of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and  
roughly midway between those two  
places, was temporarily successful.  
Sir Douglas immediately, however,  
counterattacked in force, and drove  
the Germans out with considerable  
losses.

Early this morning the British attack  
was renewed along the whole line, Sir  
Douglas pushing steadily forward to  
the northwest of Lens, and simulta-  
neously storming the village of Vi-  
(Continued on page six, column one)

RUSSIA NAMES NEW  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—It  
is announced that the appointment of  
General Alexieff as commander-in-  
chief of the Russian Armies has been  
confirmed.

OPINIONS VARY  
IN SPAIN WITH  
REGARD TO WAR

Anxiety Increases in View of  
News From the Argentine —  
Conservative Press Continues  
Measures Against War

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The  
feeling of anxiety in Spain regarding  
the war situation is rapidly increasing  
in intensity, especially in view of the  
latest news from the Argentine, whose  
action and disposition are being  
watched with the closest interest and  
which are believed to influence the  
Government appreciably. It is inter-  
esting to note that the anti-war cam-  
paign is now apparently being in-  
itiated with vigor in the Conservative  
press. This is considered significant  
as indicating that the Ministry is  
moving towards Spanish participation  
in the war.

The Herald de Madrid remarks  
that Spain has no mission to accom-  
plish and her intervention would not  
be in any way decisive. "We refused  
to follow the United States before," it  
says, "and why should we do so now?  
Let us continue neutral as before for  
the benefit of ourselves and others."

An interview with Senor Villanu-  
eva, former Foreign Minister, is also  
published in which he stated that if  
Spain intervened in the war it would  
be her ruin. He said also against  
such intervention that "we would  
rise from the King to the people, in-  
cluding the Army. The majority of  
politicians are for neutrality and so  
am I. Anything rather than the ruin  
of Spain."

It is nevertheless certain that this  
does not represent the view of respon-  
sible leaders of the country which is  
better indicated by the Corresponden-  
cia de Espana which says, "The hour  
is critical. Why should it be denied?  
Spain must appear before the world  
with all the prestige of her old tra-  
ditions. The time has come for us  
to examine our consciences, discard-  
ing base passions and thinking only  
of the good of the country. It would  
be senseless not to recognize a real-  
ity, as if the facts did not indicate  
it in an inexorable manner."

There is no question that the feeling  
is fast growing among the people that  
Spanish prestige will suffer extremely  
if she does not make some bold move  
and the idea that participation would  
be her ruin is ridiculous in many  
quarters while, it is maintained, ab-  
stention would certainly be her ruin.  
Public feeling is inflamed by the  
report of the captain of the torpedoed  
vessel San Fulgencio, who says the  
German submarine commander com-  
pelled him to carry to his ship the  
bombs with which she was sunk. The  
crew have taken the original course of  
delivering to the German Ambassador  
a strong protest on their own account  
against the sinking of their vessel.  
The governmental protest and de-  
mand for indemnity has not been sent  
through the German Ambassador at  
Madrid, but is dispatched to the Span-  
ish Ambassador at Berlin, and the  
terms will not be published until it  
has been received by the German Gov-  
ernment. It is argued that if Germany  
agrees to the indemnity she must then  
admit the illegality of her present  
mode of submarine warfare and stop  
it; while if she refuses the indemnity  
an extreme crisis will be precipitated.

NO CONFIRMATION  
AS TO M. TARDIEU

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—With respect  
to the report that the French Govern-  
ment had appointed Capt. André  
Tardieu, member of the Chamber of  
Deputies, and former foreign editor of  
the Temps, as High Commissioner to  
the United States, the French Embassy  
declared today that nothing had been  
arranged so far.

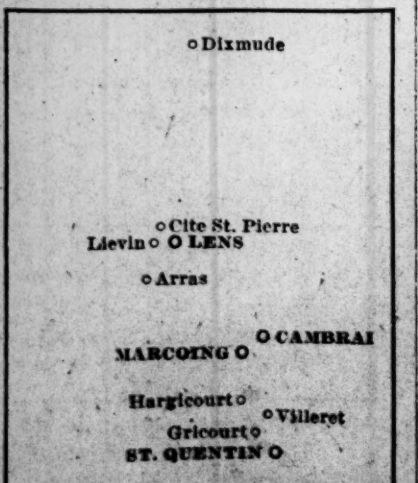


Diagram illustrates dispatches dealing  
with fighting on western front. Heavy  
type represents German strongholds. Other  
places mentioned are either in possession  
of Allied forces or are points of dispute.



General Alexieff

New commander-in-chief of Russian armies

SOUTH AMERICAN  
WAR CONFERENCE  
IS IMPROBABLE

Diplomatists See in Independent  
Action Taken by Several of  
the Republics an Estoppel to  
Any Concerted Movement

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomatic  
missions here of leading South Ameri-  
can republics had received no official  
indication up to Monday that a con-  
ference of South American countries  
for joint understanding and action in  
regard to the war was in contempla-  
tion, although the report has again  
come in press dispatches from the  
southern continent that the plan is  
again under consideration. It was  
proposed by Ecuador soon after the  
German declaration of unrestricted  
submarine warfare, but the idea did  
not receive backing from any of the  
A. B. C. powers.

Brazil and Bolivia have since broken  
with Germany, Argentina has made a  
declaration of her stand, which is  
openly unneutral in its expression of  
sympathy for the action of the United  
States and, more lately, for that of  
Brazil, and Uruguay has taken approx-  
imately the same stand, while Chile,  
Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela  
and Colombia have continued neutral.  
The situation is now such that  
opinion here inclines to believe a joint  
conference of the South American re-  
publics is out of the question. Those  
countries which have taken their stand  
have committed themselves beyond  
the point for conference with other  
nations. It is considered here that  
there is now no conference possible  
unless the countries adhering to the  
neutral course should choose to have  
one, which is also considered quite im-  
probable.

Official verification has been re-  
ceived at the legation of Uruguay of  
the declaration of neutrality issued by  
(Continued on page four, column four)

HUNGARIAN DIET  
IS PROROGUED TO  
STOP DISCUSSION

When House Insists on Talking  
Franchise Reform, Royal As-  
sent Obtained to End Session

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—  
According to Austro-Hungarian and  
German papers, the last meeting of the  
Hungarian Diet was uproarious, the  
House refusing to discuss anything but  
franchise reform, while Count Tisza  
held to his refusal to consider the  
matter, and finally avoided a crisis by  
securing royal assent to the proroga-  
tion of the session.  
The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna cor-  
respondent states that the King as-  
sented only because Count Tisza's  
resignation might endanger the settle-  
ment of the Ausgleich, which is shortly  
to be concluded provisionally; but the  
formation of a coalition Government is  
now expected.

The King and Queen have arrived  
at Budapest and their train was joined  
at Pressburg by the Premier, who had  
an audience of the King during the  
remainder of the journey.

U. S. STEEL HEAD  
TELLS POSITION  
OF HIS CONCERN

Judge Gary Says He Es-  
timates New Taxes on Corpo-  
ration Will Total \$43,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In reply to a  
question by J. L. Osgood, a stock-  
holder, as to the possible effect of  
war conditions in United States upon  
the earnings of the United States Steel  
Corporation, Judge Gary said:

The laws already passed will in-  
crease the taxes of the corporation  
very materially. The laws which it is  
proposed to pass will increase our  
burden in that respect still further.  
I have made an estimate of the ef-  
fect upon our corporation as to in-  
creased taxes and calculate that it  
will be about \$43,000,000 a year.

The burden which will be imposed  
by the Government on corporations  
and individuals will undoubtedly be  
very large.

No loyal citizen can object to these  
taxes if they are equitably distrib-  
uted.

Not knowing what further laws will  
be passed, it is impossible at the mo-  
ment to state what our net earnings  
for the current year will be.

If it is the disposition of our law-  
makers to secure as much money as  
possible, to be expended for all the  
purposes that have been proposed,  
then it is evident that all the earnings  
of corporations and incomes of in-  
dividuals will be taken away.

I don't believe that that will be the  
attitude of the law makers.

It is their disposition to secure only  
such money as may be absolutely  
necessary for the purposes of the Gov-  
ernment and if the distribution of the  
burden is equitable then the earnings  
of the Steel Corporation this year  
should be very large.

Never until the last 18 months has  
the corporation had full opportunity  
to display its real earning power.  
During that period our plants have  
been operated at full capacity and  
since the corporation has been increased  
more than 100 per cent. There has  
been a corresponding increase in the  
efficiency of the works, and they are  
in better shape today than ever  
before. We have more property, a  
greater capacity and more earning  
power with better opportunities for  
success than ever in our history.

HAMPDEN BILL  
ARGUED BEFORE  
THE COMMITTEE

Atty.-Gen. Attwill Says Author-  
ity to Proceed in Civil Suit for  
Recovery From Savings Bank  
Trustees Is What He Wants

The Hampden Railroad controversy,  
six years old, its consequences and the  
wisdom of trying to recover for sav-  
ings banks depositors some \$800,000  
unfortunately invested was the subject  
before the Massachusetts House Ways  
and Means Committee today. The for-  
mal subject was the bill of Representa-  
tive Frost of Somerville directing the  
Attorney-General to investigate the  
financing of the Hampden Railroad  
and to bring action if he were satisfied  
there were sufficient grounds.

Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill  
was called by the committee. He  
sketched the history of the enterprise  
in relation to its finances, mentioning  
facts already generally known. The  
essential fact brought out was that  
\$800,000 of the money of savings bank  
depositors was invested in securities  
of the Hampden Railroad Company,  
indorsed by the Hampden Investment  
Company, and that he thought that  
something wrong had been done.

The Attorney-General said the bill  
of Mr. Frost would be worthless to  
him. What he wants is authority to  
proceed in a civil suit for the recovery  
of the money from the savings bank  
trustees who are responsible for the  
investment. He was of the opinion  
that something would have to be done  
soon, otherwise the statute of limita-  
tions, six years intervening, would  
prevent prosecution of a civil suit.

Mr. Attwill raised the point that the  
law says savings bank investment in  
corporation securities must have sub-  
stantial indorsement and he did not  
think the indorsement of the Hamp-  
den Railroad Company's notes by the  
Hampden Investment Company was a  
substantial indorsement, for the lat-  
ter company had only \$7000 capital.  
(Continued on page seven, column two)

SHIPPING BOARD  
OFFICIAL IN BOSTON

William H. Hand Jr., assistant on  
the United States Shipping Board and  
in charge of the construction of  
wooden vessels in New England, is in  
Boston today and will hold confer-  
ences with wooden shipbuilding con-  
cerns this afternoon in the Custom  
House. Mr. Hand visited Edmund  
Billings, collector of the port of Bos-  
ton, and other custom officials. Of-  
ficials of the Newburyport Shipbuild-  
ing Company, a newly organized  
wooden ship concern, are to see Mr.  
Hand this afternoon and receive in-  
structions concerning supplies and the  
particular part the new company is  
to take in the vast shipbuilding plans  
of the United States Government.

The yards of the Newburyport con-  
cern are expected to be ready for busi-  
ness by the first of next month. A  
committee of Newburyport men, in  
representing the Newburyport Busi-  
ness Men's Association is in Boston for  
the conference. Timber lands in Ver-  
mont and Maine have been secured to  
provide material for use in these yards  
and many master shipbuilders and me-  
chanics have been engaged for the  
work, it is said.

GENERAL ELECTION  
CALLED INOPPORTUNE

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Par-  
liament reassembles tomorrow after  
the Easter recess and unless a fur-  
ther extension is decided upon it will  
expire at the end of the present month.  
Meanwhile the question of a general  
election is being discussed in certain  
quarters. The general opinion, how-  
ever, is that the present is a most in-  
opportune moment. Such a step would  
only interfere with the national activi-  
ties so essential in carrying on the  
war. It is pointed out also that the  
election will be fought on an out of  
date register, added to which, it is  
maintained, there is no definite issue  
upon which to appeal to the country.

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Short Term Note Quotations	12
Last Week's Stock Market Price Range	13
Stock Market Quotations	13
Dividends Declared	13
Cotton and Cloth Trade Situation	13
Weather Report	13
Children's Page	Page 16
Editorials	Page 16
Achieved Duty	16
M. Tardieu's Proposal	16
Colonel Roosevelt's Offer	16
How Mr. Bryan Can Serve	16
Scuffers	16
Notes and Comments	16
European War	16
No Southern War Conference Likely	1
Official War Reports	1
President Appeals to All Producers	1
Russia and Finland	1
Situation in Spain	1
War Conference to Divide Burdens	1
Defeat of Turks on Tigris	2
Gerard Says United States Must Fight	2
Rigid Press Censorship Opposed	2
What Salonika Expedition Has	2
Events During Russian Transition	2
Period	2
Program for War Taxes	3
Japanese Navy to Cooperate on Pacific	3
Coast	3
General News	3
Cuban Rebel Bands Terrorize United	3
States Colonists	3

PUBLIC INFORMATION  
BUREAU HEAD ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Creel,  
newly appointed head of the Public  
Information Bureau, arrived in Wash-  
ington today, conferred with newspa-  
per men over operation of the new  
publicity policy and later met with  
Secretaries Lansing, Daniels and  
Baker.

He plans to make his headquarters  
in the State, War and Navy Building,  
where he will be in the center of news  
sources. Everything points to a policy  
exactly the reverse of the strict  
military censorship of Great Britain,  
which so dissatisfied the British pub-  
lic and press.

PRODUCERS ARE  
APPEALED TO IN  
NATION'S CRISIS

President Urges Enlistment of  
Men and Women in Every  
Industry—Service as Patriotic  
as That in Army or Navy

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The su-  
preme test of the Nation has come. We  
must all speak, act, and serve to-  
gether."

These words form the climax of an  
appeal issued by the President to the  
100,000,000 of his countrymen Sunday,  
and made public this morning. It is  
an appeal to the Nation to form itself  
into a service army, in which every  
man, woman and child of the United  
States may enlist and do his or her  
duty to the cause of the war for peace  
among nations as valiantly and as ef-  
fectively as those who happen to wear  
the uniform of soldiers of the Republic.  
The Senate this afternoon passed a  
resolution indorsing the appeal to the  
people of the United States issued by  
the President Sunday.

Declaring that the world's food sup-  
ply is low, the President appeals to the  
farmers of the United States to pro-  
duce abundant crops this year, and he  
tells them that in doing this they will  
be performing their full patriotic duty.  
He urges that the need of increased  
crops is immediate, and his appeal  
comes at a time when, in a large part  
of the country, farmers are engaged in  
preparing their lands for the spring  
planting.

In his address to the Nation the  
President takes into account the activi-  
ties of every citizen engaged in pro-  
duction. He appeals to miners, and  
shows how steel is needed for munitions  
here and abroad, and how coal  
must be produced in abundance to keep  
engines and machinery going. He de-  
clares, what is evident to every  
thinking man, that the industries, the  
farms, the shipyards, the mines and  
the factories must be made prolific  
and more efficient than ever, and must  
be more economically managed.

He endeavors to show that without  
the cooperation of all the people of  
(Continued on page five, column three)

PLAN FOR AMERICAN  
DEDICATORY SERVICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Ar-  
rangements have been made for an  
American dedicatory service to be held  
at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday  
morning next at which Americans in  
London will pledge their undivided  
support of the Entente cause; the  
King and Queen will attend, also Am-  
bassador Page and the Consul-General  
together with the Embassy and con-  
sular officials of the United States in  
London.

The Lord Mayor of London and cor-  
poration will represent the city of  
London. The Archbishop of Canter-  
bury and the Bishop of London will  
participate in the service, which will  
be a simple one. Bishop Brent of the  
Philippines will, preach the sermon.  
It has been proposed that the streets  
through which the royal party and the  
Ambassador will pass should be  
lined by the public and that the day  
should be generally observed through-  
out the Kingdom as America's day,  
the Stars and Stripes being displayed  
wherever possible. The press and pub-  
lic are evincing considerable interest  
in the proposals.

The Food Problem	3
News of the Water Front	3
The Real Estate Market	3
Illustrations	3
General Alexieff	1
Map of British Drive	1
Nevsky Prospect, Petrograd	2
Busville Bees	18
Sorrento, Italy	17
Musical Supreme Duty	8
Josef Hofmann in Piano Recital, New York	8
Mr. Gabriellowitch as Conductor Mischa Elman in Violin Recital Oliver Denton in Piano Recital Brookline Choral Society	11
Politics: National	11
Hungarian Diet Prorogued	1
Politics: Local	11
Boston Street Paving Program Changes	9
Important Week's Work for Mas- achusetts Legislature	9
Special Articles	9
Food Supply Items	9
By Other Editors	11
Notes on Politics	11
People in the News	11
Sporting	Page 10
Gould and Hum Defend Title Stanford Defeats California at Track	10
United States Tennis Deles	10
The Home Front	Page 17
Prayer and Atonement The Stevensons Visit Manihiki	17

COMMITTEE IS  
IN BOSTON TO  
GREET ENVOYS

Balfour Party Is Expected to  
Reach Washington Within a  
Few Hours—Secrecy as to  
Movements of Visitors

It was reported to this newspaper  
today that the committee of welcome  
appointed to receive into the United  
States the Franco-British Commission,  
was in Boston. Their arrival was kept  
very quiet and absolutely no informa-  
tion concerning their movements was  
given out.

The committee consists of Third As-  
sistant Secretary Long, representing  
the State Department; Rear Admiral  
Frank F. Fletcher and Commander D.  
F. Sellers, representing the Navy, and  
Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Lieut.-Col.  
Spencer Cosby and Capt. John G. Que-  
kemyer, representing the Army.

Along with this reported arrival in  
Boston of the reception committee, the  
report came from Washington that  
Mr. Balfour was expected there  
within a few hours. This led to the  
understanding in this city that the  
French and English members of the  
commission that is to meet in Wash-  
ington for conference over the issues  
of the war were much nearer their  
destination than had been so far gen-  
erally known, and that the reception  
committee would be able to welcome  
them arriving either by train from  
some Canadian point or else that they  
were expected to reach here within  
the day from the ocean route.

The entire matter of the arrivals  
was handled with such secrecy, how-  
ever, that no definite statements of the  
movements of the commissioners was  
available up to the hour of going to  
press.

## White House Ceremony

President Wilson to Receive Commis-  
sioners From Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first  
formal step in one of the most impor-  
tant international conferences of the  
great war will be taken Wednesday,  
when President Wilson will receive  
Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Minister of  
England, and members of the French  
commission, now en route to this  
country. Mr. Balfour and his party,  
together with the French commis-  
sioners—including former Premier Viviani  
and General Joffre, until recently com-  
mander-in-chief of the French armies  
—will be tendered a reception at the  
White House. This formality disposed  
of, questions which may control the  
destinies of nations will be taken up  
for discussion.

## Balfour Party Due Soon

Enlistment Question to Come Up Early  
at War Conference

Special to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is under-  
stood that one of the first questions  
to be taken up by the International  
Commission will be a regulation under  
which subjects of Great Britain in the  
United States will have the privilege  
of enlisting either in the British Army  
direct or in the Canadian contingent.  
Mr. Balfour and his party are ex-  
pected to reach Washington within a  
few hours. It was announced at the  
State Department that no formal  
arrangements have been made for the  
reception of the officials of Great  
Britain and France other than those  
announced last week. The utmost  
secrecy is being maintained as to the  
movements of the visitors, and it is  
the desire of the Government that  
their coming and going should be  
with as little excitement and display  
as possible.

It is the conviction of well-informed  
officials that the line to be followed by  
the United States in the conference  
will be clearly marked, and further-  
(Continued on page seven, column six)

PEACE MEETING  
UPSET IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
meeting in favor of immediate peace  
by negotiation at which Mrs. Despard  
and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst were pres-  
ent at Victoria Park yesterday was  
somewhat severely handled. The pro-  
cession was greeted with missiles and  
the banners were torn down and the  
gathering rapidly broken up, with the  
result that the meeting was aban-  
doned.

The leaders were escorted away by  
the police and an attempted demon-  
stration proved a complete fiasco.

## PLANS TO VISIT TURKEY

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—  
A Sofia telegram states that General  
Jekoff, the Bulgarian commander-in-  
chief, is leaving for Constantinople  
with a large suite.

## KAISER NOT INDISPPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—  
An official Berlin telegram denies the  
truth of all rumors concerning the  
indisposition of the Kaiser.







## EVENTS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD IN RUSSIA

Outline of Situation in Weeks Immediately Preceding Revolution Shows What Led to Overthrow of Autocratic Regime

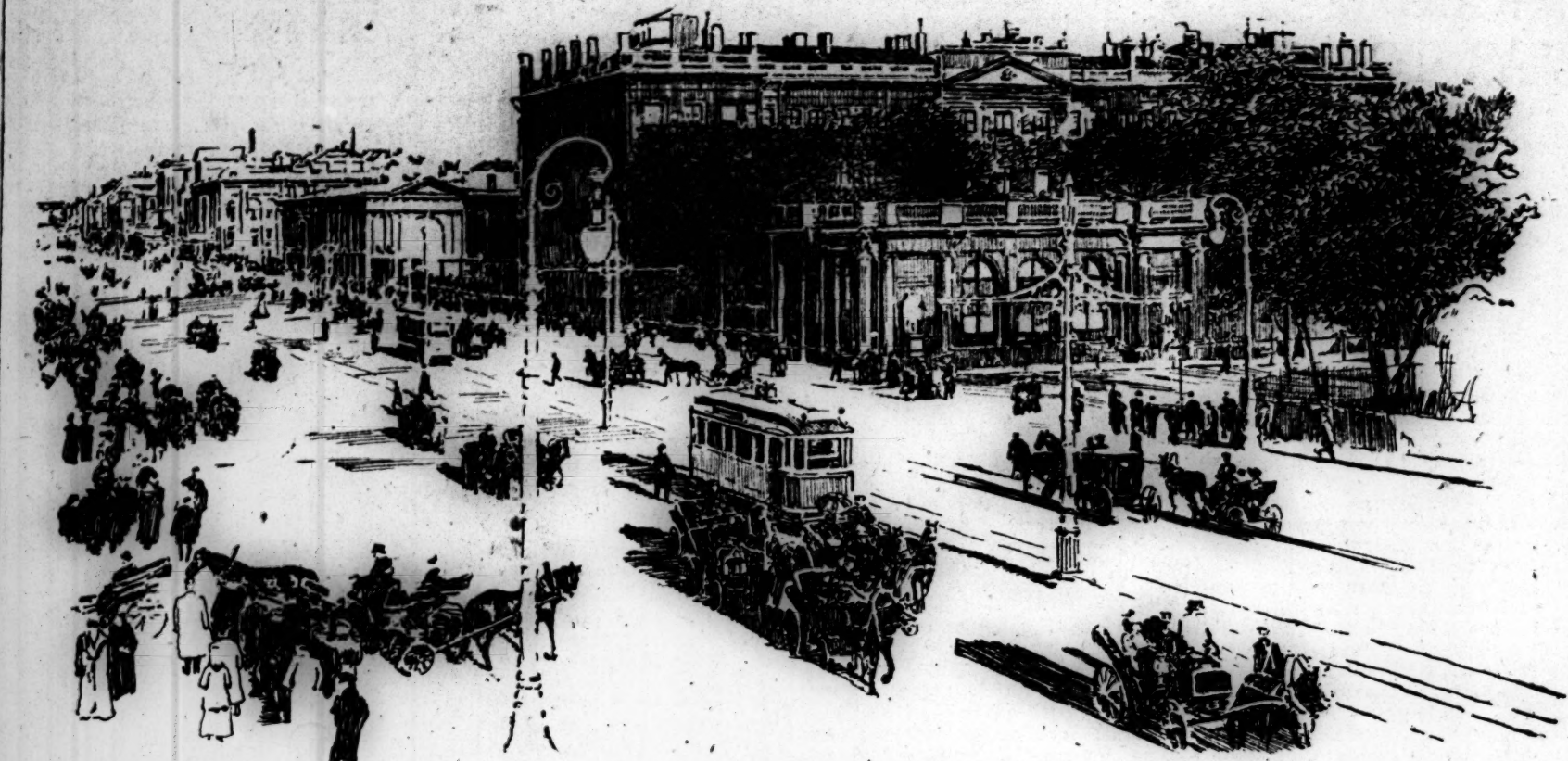
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia—Visitors to Petrograd in the days immediately preceding the revolution were surprised at the prevalence in every quarter of revolutionary sentiment. In a city where, they thought, to breathe the word treason was to insure rapid transit to Siberia, treason was on the lips of every one. Soldiers also freely talked of the coming overthrow of the reactionary Government. In fact one of the curious phases of this great historical event has been the blindness of the old régime to the feeling of the army both of its rank and file and of its supreme leadership. It is now clear that careful students in the other capitals of the Entente were much more awake to the fact that the Russian army and the Russian people were a more solid block than were the Tsar and his advisers. This ignorance the Tsar reaped, as the fruit of his complaisance in permitting every reactionary minister and official who fell from time to time before the storm of popular indignation—as for example M. Stuermer—to secure a post at court in close attendance on their Majesties. The old régime both closed their eyes to and failed to see the obvious, and they naturally communicated their own blindness to their master.

There was never a revolution in the history of the world that the revolutionaries strove more to avoid and the ruling caste more to precipitate. The long story of mismanagement and corruption which finally condemned the bureaucracy in the eyes of the people closed with a deliberate effort extending over many weeks to provoke a popular rising. This rising it was hoped to crush with an ease impossible at a later date, and it was also hoped that the opportunity might be taken to withdraw from the war.

It has already been explained in these columns that the economic factor was one of the most powerful in bringing to a head the popular discontent with the bureaucracy which had been growing for years. The basis of the bureaucracy's mismanagement of the food supply question was the lack of railways and the inadequacy of the rolling stock. No real effort was, however, made to remedy this as the war progressed. On the contrary what railway resources there were were grossly mismanaged. Regulations suited only to peace time were continued. Perishable luxuries continued to have precedence on the railways. Train upon train hurried into Petrograd with flowers from the Crimea when the people were crying out for bread. In the organization of food, apart from the railway difficulty, there was culpable incompetence and ill will from the very outset of the war. The Government's methods of open buying for the army raised prices to such an extent that requisitioning was resorted to. This again was so grossly mismanaged that supplies simply disappeared into thin air.

Various other methods, including fixed prices, eased the situation and secured the army's needs, hitherto met skilfully or not at all, but left the cupboards of the civil population quite bare. Then the local governors, under orders from the civil authorities, forbade the export of food supplies beyond the frontiers to which their authority extended. This meant that in the agricultural provinces there might be more than sufficient food for all at reasonable prices, while in provinces right alongside and in the great cities there would be starvation. It also meant in practice corruption, smuggling and competition between the needs of the army and the people. It meant in practice the evolution of a new profession of "pushers" who, by the distribution of bribes at an extravagant commission, would see that a private customer's wagons were "pushed" on from place to place, taking precedence of other wagons that might be in the way. The effect of competition between conflicting "pushers" in raising the cost of transport may be imagined, and a good deal of the high prices in the cities could be traced to this cause, as the "pusher" gradually became all powerful. It was in such ways that the extraordinary situation was produced of starvation in a land flowing with milk and honey, of grain rotting in one district, while in another not many miles distant the people called in vain for bread.

On the one hand then, in Russia, there was the bureaucracy, already so loathed by the people that a revolution was daily awaited by students of Russian affairs throughout the summer of 1914. In the bright blaze of a world war the incompetence and reactionaryism of this bureaucracy were made still more apparent to the Russian people in the matter of supplying the soldiers with equipment, munitions and food supplies, in caring for the wounded and in providing for the needs of the civil population. On the other hand there was the people. In the ranks of the new Russia of industry and commerce there was an enormous amount of business ability and energy. Among the people there was patriotism and determination. With the breakdown of the bureaucratic machine the Russian people rose to the occasion, and there was worked out the remarkable organization which, in face of terrific difficulties,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General  
Nevsky Prospekt, Petrograd

ties, supplied so much of the munitions which rendered possible General Brusiloff's great offensive last year and developed the measures which from time to time improved the question of food supplies. The remarkable part played in this by the Union of Municipalities and Zemstvos brought into prominence the great abilities of Prince Lvoff, then president, and established that national confidence in him which has led to his being called to the premiership. The spectacle of an incompetent and hostile bureaucracy clinging to office and thwarting even the efforts of the people to make good its own mistakes fed the flame of revolution.

At the same time there were good grounds for thinking that the bureaucracy and the Government were aiming quietly at restoring the autocracy to the unchallenged position it occupied before 1905 and consequently at silencing the voice of the people as uttered through the Duma. To this the Duma replied, moderately enough, but with growing persistency, by a demand for a government enjoying its confidence and willing to work in harmony with it and with such proved peoples' organizations as the Union of Zemstvos and towns. The constitutional issue was becoming clearly defined. Thus the cleavage between the people and the Government and bureaucracy widened, and gradually more and more conservative elements came over to the people's viewpoint. Still more important, army leaders like General Ruskvsky became ranged though not so openly in opposition to the bureaucracy, and the soldiers were in full sympathy with their brothers at home. Meantime the Tsar was dragged in divergent directions, wholeheartedly with his allies in their determination to beat Germany; wholeheartedly with the bureaucracy in its determination to resist the quickly developing demands of the people and their ultimate threat to the existence of the autocratic method of government; but unable to see the absolute incompatibility of these two aims.

In these circumstances the currents in Russian life moved more and more swiftly toward revolution, and the tendency was intensified by the exposure in the Duma of deliberate efforts by members of the Government to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. The conservative Council of Empire came over to the side of the Duma and demanded the elimination of the "dark forces" from the advisers of the Tsar and a Government enjoying public confidence. The still more conservative council of nobility ranged themselves on the same side. So even did the more honest and enlightened bureaucrats. But the Tsar, while recognizing in fair words the desires of all Russia, continued in practice to support reaction. The Prime Minister, M. Goremykin, was succeeded by M. Stuermer, and the brief, comparatively enlightened, reform interlude, which ended with M. Troitz's failure to get rid of M. Prottopoff, acting Minister of the Interior, and the "strong man" of reaction, was followed by the appointment of a court nonentity, Prince Goltzine, to the premiership and the final consolidation of the power of M. Prottopoff.

Events openly developed into a fight between the bureaucracy on the one hand and, on the other, both the growing democratic forces in Russia and those patriots who simply saw that the bureaucracy would deliberately, or by reason of its incompetence, lose Russia the war. Instead of reading correctly the writing on the wall M. Prottopoff and his associates set themselves deliberately to provoke a revolution.

Thereby they hoped to achieve simultaneously two objects, first, to crush the liberal movement, before it became too strong to be crushed, and second, to provide an excuse for getting out of the war. The reactionary bureaucracy was now convinced that the interests of the two autocracies of Russia and Germany were similar and that to overthrow the latter was to endanger the former. Every effort was made to provoke the people of Petrograd to revolt, by forbidding the meeting of the Union of Zemstvos and towns and ordering the Zemstvos to hand over the food they had collected to the local governors, by postponing the meeting of the Duma, by the entirely uncalculated arrest of the workmen delegates on the industrial committee concerned with the output of munitions, by the method of agents provocateurs who incited workmen to make demonstrations in the street, alleging that they were acting on behalf of M. Milukoff, and finally by the

expedient of artificially intensifying the food difficulty. Supplies were prevented from reaching Petrograd and then a communiqué was issued stating that the usual quantities of flour had been issued to the bakers. The implication, of course, was that the bakers were producing an artificial shortage and it was doubtless hoped that looting of bakers shops and general rioting would follow.

With extraordinary self-control the people and their leaders, in the interests of the prosecution of the war, resisted these incitements. The workmen's leaders themselves fought hard to keep their followers at work. M. Milukoff, exposed, in the nick of time, the methods of the agents provocateurs who were inciting to strike in his name, and the delayed opening of the Duma passed quietly. This must have been a disappointment to the reactionaries, who appear to have had machine guns posted on all sorts of convenient roofs and other points of vantage, and armored motor cars in readiness on the outskirts of the city. But daily the scarcity of foodstuffs and high prices pressed more hardly on the people, and it became clear that unless something could be done a revolution was certain. M. Rodzianko finally called a conference from which M. Prottopoff was the only prominent absentee—not having been invited—and it was decided to take the feeding of Petrograd out of the hands of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior and to hand it over to the Petrograd municipality. For this purpose it was necessary to pass a law enabling municipalities to trade, and a Duma committee was instructed to draft a bill for immediate consideration. Thereupon an imperial ukase suspended the sittings of the Duma with a provisional promise that it might meet again in a couple of months. This would have been the final straw, but already the pressure of hunger had had its effect, and on Friday, March 9, the streets of Petrograd were full of hungry crowds restlessly moving hither and thither and loudly demanding bread. Through the crowd moved Cossacks and infantry with fixed bayonets loudly cheered by the people and significantly returning the cheers. Finally the order was given to the soldiers to fire upon the people. The order was given—and disobeyed. With that act the doom of the bureaucracy and the autocracy was sealed.

## ARMY QUESTION IN POLAND VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a semi-official report to the German press, a lecture on the Polish Army was given recently in Warsaw by Colonel Berbecki, a close associate of Brigadier Pilsudski, and at present Chief-of-Staff at the headquarters of the Polish legions.

The lecturer is described as having placed the question of the formation of a Polish Army in an entirely new light, and as having quoted figures whose magnitude evoked complete astonishment. He maintained that by the end of April it would already be possible to put an army of 60,000 men in the field, and that by the end of September this would have undoubtedly swelled to a force of 300,000. Colonel Berbecki also undertook to refute those who are opposed to the employment of the legions as the nucleus for the new army. He pointed out, for instance, that of those Polish officers who have commanded a regiment, a brigade or an army group during the present war, the Polish Legion possesses 24, and the other military organizations in Poland only two. Similarly that of those officers who have commanded a company or a battalion the legion possesses 157, and the remaining organizations 20; while the proportion is 800 compared with 70 with regard to transport officers, and 11,800 compared with 600 with regard to noncommissioned officers.

According to the German report, Colonel Berbecki's remarks were mainly directed against the Polska Organizacja Wzrostowa, the Polish military organization, which it is urged in certain Polish quarters should be made the basis of the new army. Colonel Berbecki's statements, the report concludes, will perhaps open the eyes of the opponents of the formation of the army on the basis of the Polish legions, and as the advice of an expert called in by the Council of State will considerably promote the solution of the army question.

## BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEMS

Government Officials Are Now Dealing With Potato Question—Glasgow Protests Against Holding Back of Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is questionable if, outside Ireland, potatoes have ever occupied more public attention than they do today, since the time they were first introduced into England. The plain fact is that, according to an estimate made by Mr. J. Dennis, Director of Potato Supplies under the Ministry of Food, the existing stock of potatoes in Great Britain amounts only to 600,000 tons; 55 per cent of which are seed; 20 or 25 per cent alone being available for civilian consumption, while the remainder are reserved for the use of the army. From these figures it has been calculated that if the quantity of potatoes still remaining in the country are distributed over the whole population it will only give an allowance of one-half pound a head per week for 15 weeks. As it is, in some of the largest English markets, business is now at a standstill, the stocks, with the exception of those required for seed, being exhausted. Consequently there seems nothing to be done but to wait until the spring potatoes begin to come upon the market from the Channel Islands and elsewhere.

Potatoless days have been urged upon those who can afford substitutes, in order to increase the quantity available for the poor. But even where this is done, as there is no special means of distribution, it is hardly calculated to help matters to any appreciable extent. A proposal has also been made that the Food Controller should take over remaining stocks, with a view to frustrating any schemes of hoarding by those anxious to reap the advantage of the higher price to be paid for potatoes later on. Captain Bathurst, however, has stated that the Food Controller sees no sufficient reason for introducing a ration system in regard to potatoes, and does not intend to take any action.

In Scotland the vexed question of potatoes has led in Glasgow to a public demonstration to protest against the holding back of supplies. The demonstrators, mostly respectable working women, many with babies in arms and small children by their sides, paraded the streets bearing banners, demanding amongst other things, to know if the food supply of the people was being held up for profit. They finally marched to the City Chambers, where a council meeting was in progress and requested that a deputation should be received. Upon the motion that the deputation should be received being put to a vote, the majority of the council voted against it. This caused considerable feeling and a noisy scene ensued, which ended in the public gallery being cleared and four of the council members being suspended. Upon leaving the City Chambers, the suspended members joined the demonstrators, who were still awaiting the admittance of the deputation outside the building, and the party adjourned to a nearby street where a meeting was held. The speakers advised the women to hold another big demonstration on the day of the next council meeting, and the following resolution was adopted:

That in view of the shortage of po-

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tatoes and the threatened restriction of foodstuffs, we call on the Government to take steps to acquire a systematic method of distribution, and beg to ask the Government to consider the following proposals: (1) That the Food Control Board institute an immediate inquiry into the amount of foodstuffs on farms and otherwise stored; (2) that prices for this food be fixed; (3) that those convicted of hoarding be heavily punished; (4) that all foodstuffs be used as far as possible for the purpose of feeding the people; (5) that the Government issue definite instructions as to the utilizing of farms in the public interest, and (6) that all unoccupied land suitable for cultivation be given at a nominal rent to those willing to grow foodstuffs, or, where it might be of advantage to the public, stores should be established under public control.

With a view to trying to reach some solution of the potato problem, a committee, consisting of Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture; Lord Devonport, the Food Controller; Mr. Munro, secretary for Scotland; Mr. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland; Sir Henry Reid and representatives of the War Office, has had the matter under consideration. They have now drawn up a report which has been dispatched to the War Cabinet for consideration.

Meanwhile preparations for increasing the food supply of the country are going steadily forward, although the season is exceptionally backward. A certain number of skilled plowmen have been temporarily released from the army, munition factories and other sources, and are busily engaged on the land. A number of motor tractors are working, but there is room for many more, and numbers of farmers have to be content with the old methods of plowing. Boards of agriculture, assisted by county food production committees, are active in trying to secure an increase in cropping area. In Scotland alone it is estimated that 50,000 acres more than last year will this season be under cereals, and farmers still hope largely to increase this acreage. It seems probable that the minimum prices guaranteed for the next six years for wheat and oats will give the farmers confidence, and prove an inducement to them to put into cultivation much land that is at present merely inferior pasture.

Coming down to efforts at food production on a small scale, thousands of allotments are everywhere being enthusiastically taken up, and in town and country people are working with a will to add their quota to the food supply of the country.

## NEW SCHEME OF GRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, En., and—An Army order, recently issued, gives particulars of grants given by the Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Committee to officers. Officers ranking as captain, lieutenant, or second lieutenant, at the date of their making application, ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom before joining the Army, and who, by reason of their military service are unable to meet their financial obligations, and are consequently exposed to serious hardship, may be made grants on obligations in regard to: Rent; interest and installments payable in respect of loans, including mortgages; installments payable under agreements for the purchase of business premises, a dwelling house, furniture and the like; taxes; rates; insurance premiums; school fees; maintenance of children. Assistance will not be granted for the discharge of ordinary debts.

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## PROTEST ISSUED BY TAX LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

Objection Made to Use of Its Funds by "Small Group" Under Name of Great Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In a statement just issued to the Single Taxers of America by the Equity Tax League of California, an organization which represents all organized Single Taxers of the State, the California Single Tax situation is explained at length and protest is made against the use of funds of the National Single Tax League in support of a movement sponsored by a small group operating under the name of the Great Adventure, which movement, say leaders of the Equity Tax League, threatens to discredit and disrupt the Single Tax movement in California.

The group working under the name of the Great Adventure came into notice at the time of the California election in 1916, when it placed upon the ballot a so-called Single Tax amendment to the constitution. Inasmuch as this proposed amendment exempted public service corporation franchises from taxation, and for other reasons, Single Tax-leaders and organizations refused to accept it. As the measure was put forward under the name of the Single Tax however, and as much sentiment in favor of land tax and tax reform had been aroused in the State by the activity of Single Taxers, the measure received a vote of 260,000 at the election.

A previous measure put forward in the form of local option taxation, allowing counties to exempt all forms of property from taxation except land, had received a considerably larger popular vote.

Following the election of 1916 the Single Taxers of the State met in convention, formed a new organization known as the Equity Tax League, to which all existing Single Tax organizations gave their support, and unanimously agreed to submit to the people a statewide Single Tax amendment, which amendment is now before the Legislature.

According to the statement issued by the Equity Tax League, only four persons and a group of less than 20 immediate followers constitute the only organized body that has refused to enter the new union of Single Tax forces and support the proposed amendment.

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## NEW SOURCES OF TAXATION FOR WAR REVENUES

Secretary McAdoo Submits Proposals for Raising Half of Sum Estimated as Required Aside From Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Largely increased income and excess profits taxes are contemplated by the Administration as part of a plan for raising \$1,807,250,000, or one-half of the estimated first year's cost of the war, in proposals submitted to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

It is also proposed to tax many imports now on the free list, and to place stamp taxes on liquor, amusements, sugar, coffee, tobacco, soft drinks, freight and passenger transportation receipts, and on automobiles. The other half of the cost is to be provided by \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds authorized by the War Revenue Bill, passed on Saturday, by the House, which is expected to pass the Senate this week.

All of the data is sent to Congress for its consideration and without recommendations from the Treasury.

Probably the most far-reaching proposal, concerns income taxes. The secretary estimates that a 50 per cent increase on both individuals and corporations for 1916, collectible next June, would yield \$165,000,000 more.

For 1917 he points out that to lower the income tax exemption from \$3000 to \$1500 for unmarried persons, from \$4000 to \$2000 for married persons, to leave the normal tax rate at 2 per cent, but to raise the super taxes materially, would make the law produce \$340,000,000 additional in June, 1918, without changing the corporation tax. The highest rate on super taxes under the plan outlined would be 40 per cent of all incomes over \$1,000,000.

Increases in the excess profits tax, both by making the present rate applicable to the calendar year of 1916 and applying new increases next year, he thinks, would raise \$226,000,000 this year and \$200,000,000 additional next year.

Consideration of the proposals will begin immediately in the Ways and Means Committee. A bill probably will be reported by it within two weeks. The revised arrangement of super taxes on incomes as outlined would be:

Incomes of \$3000 to \$4000, 1 per cent; \$4000 to \$5000, 2 per cent; \$5000 to \$10,000, 5 per cent; \$10,000 to \$20,000, 7 per cent; \$20,000 to \$40,000, 8 per cent; \$40,000 to \$60,000, 10 per cent; \$60,000 to \$80,000, 12 per cent; \$80,000 to \$100,000, 15 per cent; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 20 per cent; \$150,000 to \$200,000, 25 per cent; \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, 33 1/2 per cent; \$1,000,000 and over, 40 per cent.

Proposed revenue from passenger transportation receipts is estimated on the basis of "1 per cent on each 25-cent fare or fraction thereof, within the United States, but no taxes on fares not in excess of 25 cents." Freight transportation is estimated, would yield \$100,000,000 at 1 per cent on each 25 cents or fraction thereof of each freight bill.

Proposed annual assessment on automobile, auto trucks and motorcycles would be based on their selling prices as follows: Not more than \$500, \$1; between \$500 and \$750, \$2; \$750 and \$1000, \$3; \$1000 and \$1500, \$5; \$1500 and \$2000, \$7, and more than \$2000, \$10. A stamp tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents, or fraction thereof, on admission tickets to theaters, baseball games and other places of amusement, and a tax of 5 per cent on the wholesale cost of all musical instruments, or parts, are proposed.

**Ships for Army Service**

Coast and Geodetic Survey Equipment May Be Transferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many ships and valuable stations and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, will be transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department in case of a national emergency, according to the terms of a bill which Representative Padgett has introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill provides for the transfer of vessels, equipment, stations and personnel to army service. The measure comes before the Committee on Naval Affairs.

**Employees Protected**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States civil service employees will not be losers if they enlist to fight for their country, when bills which have been presented in Congress have passed. There will be practically no opposition to these bills, leaders assert.

It is provided that such employees, while they are at war, shall receive the same salaries as before, less such amounts as they are paid through the branch of the service in which they enlist. Upon their return they shall be reinstated in the same or better positions.

**ALCOHOL FOR POWDER SUPPLY**

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Kessler of the Distillers Securities Company says at present the United States is producing 90,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually, and that this is sufficient for all Government requirements for smokeless powder.

## WARNING OF WAR MISTAKES MADE BY JOHN BARRETT

Pan-American Union Director Discusses Lessons to Be Learned in Britain and France

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union discussed unofficially before a gathering of diplomatists, officials and interested persons at the Pan-American Building last night some of the urgent practical lessons in war-making to be learned by the United States from the experience of England and France. His conclusions were based on his two months' visit to those countries.

He said in part: "The first great impression one now gains in England and France is that of cooperation or 'team play' everywhere evident, from the relations between the governments themselves, down to those between the humblest laborer and the captain of industry. The second condition that stands out is that of the extraordinary organization and system which characterized everything that is being done. Everybody is working under a major plan and superior authority. A mighty chart could almost trace out what each person is doing for the national service."

"The third influence making for the success of those nations is their splendid efficiency now inspiring all classes of effort—the industrial worker in the firing line; the shop girl at the counter as well as the society girl in the hospital, the messenger boy and the business manager, the 'Tommy' and the general. The fourth fact that looms large is the all-important part women of every class are playing in many lines of undertaking and responsibility."

"The fifth influence that means great things for these countries at war is the unstinted and sincere popular support of the legal limitations on consumption of food and on the use and sales of intoxicating liquors. The sixth but not the least war characteristic that has a dominating influence today on the situation in England and France is the absolute intolerance of any act or utterance which can be construed as a sign of disloyalty to the cause of the nations at war. At first both England and France were greatly hampered by the voices of men and women whose criticism bordered on doubtful ground."

"The seventh and last point is the mighty lesson England and France can teach us as to the military and naval preparedness—including universal military service. How any intelligent man or woman can see with his or her own eyes or hear from the leaders what England and France went through in the first year of the war and still stand against such adequate military and naval preparedness is beyond the comprehension of those who know the facts."

## GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OIL LAND FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To recover oil lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California, worth more than \$35,000,000 and of great value for naval fuel, an investigation begins here today in the Federal suit against 13 California corporations and L. D. McMurdy, a mining promoter.

Prior to Sept. 27, 1909, grants were made to persons on the condition that they would diligently prosecute work leading to the discovery of oil. On that date, President Taft withdrew all of the lands on which no oil had been found. But on July 25, 1911, Congress passed the Pickett act, which gave occupants the right to hold their grants if they could prove that they were industrially pursuing the search for oil.

After a careful investigation by Government agents it was asserted that the present defendants had only erected skeleton shacks to convey the impression that they were trying to locate oil. The defendant companies are Standard Oil, Union Oil, Associated Oil, J. M. McLeod, Midway Gas, United Oil, California Midway Oil, the 32 Oil, General Petroleum Oil, Consolidated Mutual Oil, Southern California Gas and the Columbus Midway Oil.

It is charged that McMurdy obtained powers of attorney from many persons in the East who had never taken any part in the development of the lands. Having control, McMurdy, it is said, sold out practically all of his interest, either directly or indirectly to the defendant concerns.

## GEN. GOETHALS ASKS MONEY FOR SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major General Goethals, who has arrived in Washington to take charge of the shipping board, will make formal application today for incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia of a \$5,000,000 company to build vessels to break the German submarine blockade. He has already started work upon the task assigned to him by President Wilson of constructing a fleet of 1000 or more wooden vessels for this purpose. At the outset the shipping board will own all stock in the new corporation and Major-General Goethals will be head.

**GERMAN LINE AGENTS RESIGN**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company here since 1861, announce that owing to the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany, they have severed their connection with the German Line. Charles von Helmholtz announced that he would look after the North German Lloyd interests here.

## WAR FINANCE BILL COMES UP BEFORE SENATE

Administration Measure for \$5,000,000,000 in Bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in Treasury Notes to Be Debated Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soon after the Senate met at noon today the Administration War Financing Bill, carrying \$7,000,000,000 in bonds and treasury certificates, was formally received from the House of Representatives. Senator Simmons of the Finance Committee stated that he would call the measure up Tuesday for consideration and anticipates its passage before the day is over.

Only three minor amendments were added to the bill as it came from the House. One amendment proposed by Secretary McAdoo was adopted. It provides that the money from the sale of bonds may be deposited in non-member banks of the Federal reserve, also trust companies.

Another amendment expressly provides that the treasury certificates are exempt from taxation. A small change in the title was the only other amendment. The words "and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war," were inserted.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts announced that he intended to offer an amendment to the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 20-year serial bonds. As passed by the House the bill leaves the character of the bonds to the discretion of the Secretary. Under the Weeks plan one-twentieth of the issue would be retired annually for 20 years.

When a vote on the Finance Bill was reached, shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the House, 389 Representatives voted for the bill, while none opposed it. Thus was the greatest war budget ever carried in a single measure by any legislative body passed.

Amendments, which in the last hours of debate came thick and fast, were as quickly discarded, with the exception of several minor ones intended to perfect the language of the measure. Two of those presented by Representatives Mondell and Lenroot made certain that the loans to the Allies, contemplated in the measure, must not be made after the war has ceased, and that loans will be made only to such nations as are actively fighting Germany.

A committee amendment reducing the appropriation carried by the bill for the purpose of paying the expenses of floating the titanic bond issue from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000, was also adopted.

As the measure goes to the Senate, therefore, it now provides for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be used to extend the credit of European nations who are fighting Germany; and a \$2,000,000,000 Treasury loan on noncirculating certificates, with \$7,000,000 to be used to "pay all necessary expenses."

## Appropriation Approved

Conference Report on \$100,000,000 Fund for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference report approving an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be spent by President Wilson at his discretion for the national defense was passed by the Senate and placed before the House this afternoon.

The appropriation, which was passed in the Senate as an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill which originated in the House, is in addition to all other moneys available to the Chief Executive. When the bill with its Senate amendments was reported back to the House the latter body disagreed and demanded conference on this and other amendments.

Leaders in the House were confident that no serious objection to the conference report, which was unanimously accepted by the Senate, would be offered in the House.

## Deficiency Bill Ready

Measure May Be Passed and Sent to President Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agreement on the provisions of the General Deficiency Bill, carrying \$163,800,000, having been reached by conference committee of Senate and House, the measure is expected to reach the President today for signature. Other measures now in conference include the Army Appropriation Bill of \$278,000,000, the Military Academy Bill of more than \$1,000,000, and the Sundry Civil Bill.

## Weeks Urges Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts intends to press for enactment his resolution for the establishment of a joint congressional committee to cooperate with the executive department in the conduct of the war with Germany. He has asked the Rules Committee for an early hearing. The committee would comprise six members of both houses of Congress, and would be similar to a committee created at the start of the Civil War. The Senator characterizes his proposal as "simply a mobilization of the political power of the country."

## SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CONFERENCE IS IMPROBABLE

(Continued from page one)

Uruguay, but in doing so Uruguay recognizes the justice of the attitude of the United States and entertains the same views as Brazil as to the submarine warfare, with an expression of sympathy for that northern neighbor who has just broken with Germany.

## Brazil Takes Ships

Intimation That She May Send 200,000 Soldiers to Europe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Marine forces are taking possession of the German merchant vessels in Brazilian harbors to the accompaniment of manifestations of popular approval of the step. The belief is said to exist in naval circles that an inspection of the vessels will reveal some sabotage.

The Minister of Marine, in an interview on the question of coal supply, declared he was convinced that friendly relations existing between Brazil and the United States would insure Brazil such coal supplies as she might need at present and in the future.

The newspaper O Imparcial interprets the rupture of relations with Germany and the seizure of the interned ships as premonitory symptoms of a state of war. In this connection it sees the eventuality of sending to Europe a contingent of 200,000 men which would be formed exclusively of infantry. Brazil, it asserts, could easily organize such a contingent.

## Peace in Costa Rica

Recognition by the United States Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among South American diplomatists the conviction is gaining ground that Costa Rica should be accorded recognition by the United States. That the United States has any present intention of doing so, no one believes, although all reports are that the new Costa Rican Government has been accepted in peace and order, that the former Minister of War, Gen. Federico Tinoco, who deposed the former President, Gonzales, and took charge of the Government, has been legally elected at a free election and declared President by a legally chosen Constituent Assembly.

A leading South American diplomatist stated to a representative of this bureau that, in his opinion, recognition should be given and that persistence in not giving it might indicate an intention upon the part of the United States to intervene for the reinstatement of the former President, Gonzales.

Recognition of Costa Rica by the United States, it is stated, would be followed by recognition by leading South American countries which feel that they should allow the United States to act first.

## Legation Attacked

Anti-German Disturbances in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The German legation and consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken. The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators. The latter demanded war with Germany.

## Uruguay Still Neutral

She Indorses United States' Course Toward Germany

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—In expressing sympathy with the United States, in answer to the communication from Washington announcing the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, the Government of Uruguay, in its note points out that when Germany announced her decision to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare the American republics, Uruguay included, individually protested, reserving their right to act should their rights be attacked. "As this has not yet occurred with Uruguay," says the note, "she has decided to maintain her neutrality, but recognizes that the steps taken by the United States are perfectly justifiable and deserve our sympathy and moral approval."

## Indorsement by Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The Paraguayan Government in reply to the recent note of the United States says that it recognizes profoundly that Germany's military actions, which are opposed to the principles of the right of neutrals, forced the United States to resort to arms to reestablish order and rehabilitate those rights. It expresses sincere sympathy with the Government and people of the United States.

## Brazil Labor Men Urge Peace

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (Monday).—The Brazilian Federation of Labor met today and adopted resolutions urging peace.

## MIDDLE WEST WITH PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Middle West is giving the President hearty support, favors universal military training and is keenly alive to crop needs is stated by Henry L. Stimson and other National Security League speakers who have just returned from a tour through that section.

## JAPANESE NAVY TO COOPERATE ON PACIFIC

Cruisers Assigned to Assist United States Fleet—Home Defense Guard on Lines of Canadian Northwest Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to a cable message received by the Japanese-American news publisher here, the Japanese cruisers Iwumo, Nishin and Tokiwa, under command of Rear Admiral Ichizem Yamaji, have been assigned to cooperate with the United States fleet.

A State home defense guard of 1000 members organized on lines similar to the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police has been recommended by the executive committee of the California State Council of Defense. This body is to take the place of the National Guard called to Federal service, and is in addition to the bodies of home guards that are forming all over the State.

The San Francisco clearing house and associated savings banks, including institutions of the city, have announced that there will be no charge for floating any part of the \$7,000,000,000 United States bond issue by any of the San Francisco banks.

G. H. Heck, California State Commissioner of Horticulture, advocates, as a means of solving the food problem as a temporary war measure, the importation of 20,000 Filipinos for agriculture purposes. Farms, he says, are already short of help.

## No Submarines in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Japanese Admiralty has officially denied that there was a German submarine in the Pacific Ocean, according to telegrams to a Japanese newspaper here. Capt. W. W. Wilmer, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, whose office of April 11 issued warning that German submarines were in the Pacific, said: "I am very glad the Japanese think there are no German submarines in this ocean. We have had reports to the contrary, but none which we have been able to verify."

## UNIFORMS TO BE MADE FOR WOMEN YEOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A modiste in Washington is now working, at the request of the Navy Department, on a uniform for the women yeomen enrolled in the Navy. The 250 odd women who have been enrolled have been told that they must wear these uniforms on the street and must salute all officers.

The women are not wanted as yeomen in the sense in which the term has always been used in the Navy. They are wanted merely as stenographers and typewriters. To their yeoman's pay of about \$30 a month the department adds an allowance for "subsistence" of \$1.50 a day, thus making the salary attractive.

## PLANS MADE TO CHECK FOOD MANIPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steps to check food manipulation as a result of war conditions are likely to be taken in the Senate during the week. Several members are working on contented legislation to protect the public from possible extortion, giving the Government full power to halt unreasonable prices.

Measures looking to this end were introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress following the food riots in Eastern cities, but were blocked in the last days of the session. Hearings are to be held soon by the Senate Agricultural Committee on the subject of food conservation.

## PROGRESS REPORTED IN VILLA CHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican embassy has just received the following telegram from the Mexican Consul at El Paso, Tex., Eduardo Soriano Bravo: "Campaign against Villa relentlessly prosecuted by Gen. Francisco Murguía is progressing satisfactorily, and success is confidently expected in the region of Casas Grandes, to which General Murguía proceeded some days ago. The situation along the border is generally satisfactory. All is quiet."

## BOSTON POST OFFICE CLERKS

Patriotic selections by an orchestra, salute to the flag and a resolution to support President Wilson in any course he may pursue, were features of the installation of officers by the Boston Post Office Clerks Association yesterday afternoon. S. J. Rigby of Fall River, chairman of the National Mutual Aid Association, was installation officer, with John J. Fitzgerald of Lynn, State president, and Charles J. Dunlevy of Brockton, State secretary, as assistants. These officers were installed: President, John J. Sheehan; vice-president, John W. Glacken; secretary, Charles R. Almon; financial secretary, John W. Brogan; treasurer, George A. Sullivan; directors, Frank Bennett, P. F. Connolly, Charles J. Canavan, F. J. O'Flaherty, John W. Brogan and Thomas F. Gardner.

## PROHIBITION FOR WAR IS ADVOCATED

FITZBURGH, Mass.—Prohibition as a national preparedness measure in conserving the food supply, by turning the millions of bushels of corn wasted in the manufacture of beer every year into legitimate foodstuffs, and as a safeguard of the men of the United States Army and Navy, from the saloon menace was urged by Arthur J. Davis, secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, speaking here yesterday.

He said, also: "I cannot see why Governor McCall is issuing an appeal to men all over the State to plant potatoes in their back yards and at the same time is absolutely silent on the big saving possibilities which lie untouched before our eyes, those involving the tremendous waste of food products by the big breweries and distilleries."

"Reliable authorities tell us that 20,000,000 bushels of corn are wasted in the manufacture of liquor every year. Dr. Wiley tells us that there is enough food value in this corn, if made into cereals, to feed an army of 1,500,000 men for a year and five months."

"A wholesale grocer was telling me the other day that he sees no relief from the present high prices, and that he dreads what will happen next fall unless we do something to stop the waste."

"Men who were not in favor of prohibition three weeks ago have changed their stand entirely since war with Germany was declared, because they realize the real issue involved. Last week two of the most prominent Navy officials in Massachusetts called me up and asked if there was not something the Anti-Saloon League could do to help them solve the biggest problem they had on their hands at Charlestown Navy Yard. They were having more bother from liquor there than they ever anticipated. One of those men told me that he actually thought there was more danger to the navy yards in the liquor drunk by the soldiers and marines than from all the German submarines that ever sailed the sea."

## SECOND YALE AERIAL UNIT LEAVES COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A second aerial coast patrol unit formed at Yale left this morning for the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will leave there this evening for Buffalo, where they will go into training. F. W. Zimmer has been engaged as teacher in aeronautics and Yale men will be instructed in the use of the Curtis flying machine in the Curtis factory.

The men who left today are G. G. Depew Edicornea, P. F. Fuller, F. H. Knox, F. H. Goodyear, A. W. Hawkins, A. C. McCormick, J. S. Otis, S. Potter, T. C. Rodman, J. J. Scheffelin, E. T. Smith, C. Weiss and K. A. Wood. The flying corps has been financed so far by individuals, but this afternoon the men will be regularly enlisted in the United States Navy.

## CONGRESS OF THE D. A. R. OPENS TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 2000 Daughters of the American Revolution are in Washington today for the opening of their twenty-sixth national congress. Their first session begins at 10 o'clock this morning.

At least 500 other delegates were expected to arrive during the day for the regular State meetings to be held both today and tomorrow. A few informal meetings of State delegates were held on Sunday, but the greater number are scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

This afternoon Ambassador J. J. Jusserand will address the D. A. R. convention. Other speakers scheduled include: Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; E. M. Wentworth and Newell B. Wentworth.

## DEPENDENT AID PLANS TO BE MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of the Council of National Defense the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is undertaking an investigation to determine upon a uniform method of caring for dependents of citizens who enlist in the army. Secretary Baker, chairman of the Defense Council, recommends that until a system is approved, employers make only temporary arrangements with their employees wishing to enlist. Some employers, it is said, already have made arrangements similar to those made by many corporations when the National Guard was called to the border. They either have agreed to pay the full amount of their men's salaries or the difference between the Army wage and that previously received by employees.

F. A. Ziberling, an Akron, Ohio, manufacturer, probably will be named chairman of the committee to investigate the question. The committee's first meeting will be held in Washington within a short time.

## BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Recently elected officers of the Business Women's Club were greeted at the clubhouse on Bowdoin Street yesterday. In the receiving line were Miss Lois L. Howe, president; Mrs. Robert A. Woods and Mrs. F. S. Root, vice-presidents; Miss Bertha M. Howland, treasurer; Miss Blanche I. Goell, secretary; Miss Maude R. Kendrick, Miss Emma J. Puffer, Miss M. Louise Swain, Miss Grace H. Parker, Miss Ethel G. Day and Miss Eleanor Manning, of the directors.

## COL. ROOSEVELT MAY TRAIN MEN ON WAR FIELD

Former President Offers to Raise Force of 100,000 and Drill Them in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Roosevelt emphatically reiterates his support of the Administration and explains and urges his plan for a volunteer army to be on the firing line in France "within a few months," in letters sent to Chairman Chamberlain and Dent of the Senate and House military affairs committees, respectively. While heartily approving the Administration's compulsory military service plan as "the really democratic" method which should be a permanent feature of United States national policy, he states that the length of the war is in doubt and that probably a year will be required to raise an army under it.

He recommends an amendment to existing law which would permit the raising of volunteer armies outside the limits of liability under the obligatory plan and states that under such an amendment he would ask immediately for permission to raise, for immediate service overseas with the first expeditionary force, an infantry division of three regiment brigades and one division brigade of cavalry, an artillery brigade, a regiment of engineers, a motorcycle machine gun regiment, and a signal corps, supply service, etc.

"It is along the lines proposed by the Administration that we should inaugurate our permanent military policy," he writes, "and it is only thus that we can carry on the war in proper manner, if it should last a year, or two or three years, or over—and no one can foretell how long it will last. But, of course, a great system of this kind, a system entirely new in this country, cannot be immediately inaugurated."

"Many months, probably at least a year or over, must elapse before the army thus raised would be available for use in Europe, in the hard, aggressive fighting campaigns which it is honorably incumbent on us to undertake now that we have entered into the war."

"Meanwhile, let us use volunteer forces in connection with a portion of the regular army, in order at the earliest possible moment, within a few months, to put our flag on the firing line."

"We owe this to humanity. We owe it to the small nations who have suffered such dreadful wrong from Germany. Most of all, we owe it to ourselves, to our national honor and self-respect. For the sake of our own souls, for the sake of the memories of the great Americans of the past, we must show that we do not intend to make this merely a dollar war."

Quentin Roosevelt as Aviator  
MONTREAL, Que.—Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Canadian Aviation Corps to obtain instructions for service with United States Army at the European front should such an expedition go abroad. It was announced here, if no American troops go to France, Roosevelt will serve with the Canadian air forces.

## TE



## SIXTH REGIMENT MEMBERS READY FOR GUARD DUTY

Col. Warren E. Sweetser and the Companies Under Him Have Reported to Colonel Logan and Await Their Assignments

Col. Warren E. Sweetser and men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., ordered to report to Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment by the Department of the East have done so and are today preparing for active guard duty somewhere in Massachusetts. Some companies of the Sixth are already on guard duty in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and other companies expect to leave their armories tomorrow under orders from Colonel Logan.

Assignment of the Sixth Regiment to Colonel Logan's command came Sunday night and was the result of his request for more troops in order to guard points in eastern Massachusetts for which there is need. Eleven companies of the Sixth Regiment, not yet of active duty, are concentrated at Wakefield, Fitchburg and Lowell. An effort will be made to assign these companies, as far as possible, to duty near their home armories.

Turks living in Quincy were subject to visit and search yesterday by a detachment of members of Company I, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., and a quantity of firearms of various kinds was confiscated. Shots were fired on one or two occasions last week in Quincy's Little Turkey, and, although investigations were made then, the guilty person or persons was not apprehended. Whatever revolvers, shotguns and rifles were previously in the possession of members of the settlement are now thought to be in the hands of the authorities.

### Naval Architecture

Ten Weeks' Course to Be Started at Institute of Technology

A ten weeks' course in naval architecture will start next week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the speedy adaption of students of other forms of engineering to naval drafting work under the supervision of C. H. Peabody, head of this department at Tech. Students at the institute formerly taking this course have already been placed in Navy and private shipbuilding yards since the war with Germany was officially announced, and the demand for others is so great, it is said, that many are expected to take this intensive training.

Professor Peabody outlines the special course in this way. "To qualify men to take such positions in navy yards or in shipbuilding yards the department of naval architecture and marine engineering at Tech will establish an interim course of instruction beginning April 23 and closing June 30. Lectures will be given in theoretical naval architecture and in ship construction and instruction will be given in the drawing room in ship design and construction. This course is open to seniors in the engineering courses of the institute on recommendation of the heads of departments."

### Carmen Raise Flags

Patriotic Meetings Held in Many Massachusetts Cities and Towns

Members of Carmen's Union, No. 539, held a flag raising at each end of a parade in Cambridge today, and were reviewed by Mayor Rockwood and other city officials between the two ceremonies. The flags were raised at Bennett Street and River Street car barns, with Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, as the speaker at Bennett Street, and at River Street a list that included Mayor Rockwood, Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated; William D. Thompson, president of the Carmen's Union; Patrick H. Jennings, president of the Boston C. L. U.; Sergt. John F. Murphy of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.; James H. Vahey and Edward J. Dwyer, president of the Cambridge City Council.

Patriotic meetings were held in many places Sunday. "The longer universal training is delayed," said Maj. Thomas Q. Ashburn of Ft. Banks at a rally in Winthrop, "the longer this war will last. If you offer yourself as a sacrifice, be an asset to the country. One trained man is worth no less than five untrained men."

Married men should stay at home instead of enlisting, under present conditions, former Adjt.-Gen. Gardner C. Pearson told the Men's Brotherhood in the Shawmut Congregational Church. North End Italians filled Faneuil Hall to overflowing yesterday to pledge their allegiance to the United States. Some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the meeting because objection was made to having Italian flags placed in the platform. The superintendent of the building said that none but United States flags were allowed on the platform; but he was overruled, and both Italian and United States flags were placed there. Mayor Curley, who came later to make a short speech, said he saw no reason why the Italian flag should not fly side by side with the United States flag.

Foreign-born residents of Cambridge showed their loyalty to the United States by attending a patriotic

meeting at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. last night. About 400 were present. Many churches had flag raisings yesterday, and many patriotic sermons were preached following a request from the Committee on Public Safety to observe the day as "Patriotic Sunday."

Mass meetings, flag raisings or parades alone or in combination were held yesterday in Hanover, Lexington, Franklin, Bridgewater and Whitman. Articles of comfort and necessity for sailors at the Chelsea Naval Hospital will be furnished by the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Department Navy League of the United States, according to an announcement by Mrs. Gardner Hall, chairman of the auxiliary. Contributions to the Navy League fund announced last night bring the total up to \$9105.01.

Evening drills for girls will be begun by the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, April 26. These drills will include calisthenics and military work, and will be similar to the ones now being held in the day time. The object of the drills is to get groups of girls who belong to the society together once a week for purposes of developing an esprit de corps.

Preparations have been completed for a preparedness rally tomorrow evening in the Somerville High School auditorium. Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville and Sinclair Kennedy of Boston will speak. Boy scouts, girl scouts and college students from Tufts and Jackson colleges have been invited to be present as well as all citizens of Somerville.

### State Guard Plans

Adjt.-Gen. Ames Hopeful That Force of 15,000 Men Will Be Raised

The numerical strength of the new State Guard of Massachusetts, now being organized under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames of Lowell, will go as high as the patriotism and willingness of Massachusetts citizens to serve warrants, according to Brigadier-General Ames. Applications for the formation of units, already tentatively made, indicate that the guard will include at least 10,000 or 12,000 men, and he is hopeful that he will be able to fully equip perhaps as many as 15,000 men.

It is likely that the State will be able to secure guns for even more men than that, but it is probable that in the matter of uniforms and drill balls, local communities in some instances will have to bear a share of the expense.

In a community where there is no State armory available wants to raise a unit of the State Guard it will necessarily have to provide a drill hall suitable for training purposes and the storage of equipment, according to Brigadier-General Ames, and when the State has reached its limit of expenditures for this branch of the military service there will be an opportunity for patriotic citizens in all probability to contribute something for the purchase of uniforms and the like if additional units of the State Guard are to be organized.

The State Guard will have the regular Army uniform and equipment, except that they will have a distinctive cord on the campaign hat and the collar insignia will be a new device.

### Watertown Men Transferred

Two of Col. T. C. Dickinson's officers at Watertown Arsenal received orders today transferring them to other points. Their places, as far as inspection and supervision of manufacturing processes go, will have to be filled with civilians. Maj. H. L. Morse, who has been in charge of the detachment of guards at the arsenal, has been transferred to the United States Arsenal at Benicia, Cal., and Capt. C. L. Coles goes to Washington, D. C., to the office of the chief of ordnance. These transfers leave Colonel Dickinson with only two duty officers and four student officers.

More laborers, machinists and blacksmiths are needed at the arsenal to finish the work now in process of completion there and to enable the arsenal to handle the large amount of new work that is expected at any time. Workmen at the Navy Yard or any private plant making munitions for the Government will not be allowed to transfer to the arsenal, according to a ruling recently received from Washington.

## TURKISH CABINET DIVIDED OVER UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is without official reports in substantiation of the morning report that the Turkish Government is to seize the Scorpion, the United States vessel at Constantinople. In some quarters, however, no surprise would be felt if the Turkish Government should take this action, as the situation is known to be most delicate at this moment.

The Turkish Cabinet is divided, and word is awaited as to what action will be taken with reference to relations with the United States. Ambassador Elkus has difficulty in communicating with his Government.

Part of the Cabinet is understood to be in favor of a break with the United States while another faction, led by the Grand Vizier, Talaat Bey, is in favor of independent action and opposed to subordination to Germany with respect to Turkish foreign affairs. It is considered that if the report concerning the Scorpion is true it would indicate that the Grand Vizier's faction has lost and that a break with the United States would follow. It is no secret that the action taken by Austria was the result of orders from Berlin, and the same forced action is being sought in Constantinople by Germany.

All reports from Turkish sources since the break with Germany have been that the Turkish Government desires to retain the friendship of the United States.

## PRODUCERS ARE APPEALED TO IN NATION'S CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

The United States the work of the Army and the Navy will be futile, as the United States absolutely must produce the foods and the equipment for the fighting forces of the Allies and for the peoples of those nations. The text of the appeal is as follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting, the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army, a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the Nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms:

"The supreme need of our own Nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the Nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land, to accept and act upon this duty, to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs, as well as cotton. They

can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, upon a great scale, to feed the Nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The Government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the Nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories: the eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, and especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the Nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto, 'small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom.

"The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the Nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that the housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the Nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use, and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the Nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes, and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I bag that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies, that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

### Redfield Makes Appeal

Asks Cooperation in Increasing Volume of Crops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From the Department of Commerce, over the signature of Secretary Redfield, there has been issued an appeal to commercial organizations in the United States to act quickly in concentration of their energies on the campaign to increase the supply of foodstuffs during the war. His statement follows:

"The entrance of the United States into the war throws an added duty upon the commercial organizations of the country that they should be quick to act upon. Almost the entire world is short of food supplies and dependent upon the crops of 1917. The war has taken from the fields of many European countries the men needed to till the soil, and as a result the United States will be called upon to meet not only its own requirements but to supply foods to the people of Europe. Every commercial organization in the country should give its services to the campaign to increase the supply of foodstuffs, for the crops of the war must be increased while the war is prosecuted.

"The Department of Agriculture is conducting a campaign to increase crops and to conserve food supplies that will be available. Through their organizations the commercial associa-

tions throughout the United States are in position to further this campaign most effectively. In every community there should be formed a committee on the production of foodstuffs, and the assistance of women's clubs and other organizations should be obtained in furthering this work.

"There is no ground for alarm if each does his or her part, but the facts of the situation must be fully realized and the situation met in effective fashion if we are to escape hardships that will be felt next winter by the entire population of the country. The production of food supplies and the efficient cultivation of the soil and the careful use of every food supply is an act of patriotism. Every man, woman, and child can and should do his or her part in this helpful work.

As a stimulus to the movement for more intensive gardening the Department of Agriculture has prepared for free distribution a complete manual for gardeners. Thousands of copies have been printed, and as many more as the demand requires will be turned out later. The department will mail a copy to any person requesting it. The booklet explains the methods of garden plotting, choice of crops, preparation of soil, cultivation, and irrigation, and there are many illustrations.

### Federal Food Power

Control of Production and Distribution Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority to take over and conduct the business of marketing foodstuffs in the United States, and almost unlimited power in regulating the production of foodstuffs, will be given the Federal Government by legislation which will soon be presented to Congress on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. Representative Leyer, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, planned the immediate introduction of such measures in a conference with Secretary Houston late Saturday.

The contemplated legislation will be very comprehensive and far-reaching. The seriousness with which the agricultural department views the food situation is reflected in the plan, and many leaders in Congress favor a prompt assumption by the Government of direct control in production, distribution and marketing.

Actual conscription of men and boys into an agricultural army is another emergency measure which is receiving consideration from these leaders.

## UNITED STATES TO PROTECT ITS WAGE EARNERS

Secretary Daniels Announces That Standards Are to Be Maintained in the Factories

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels announced last night that the Navy Department had adopted the policy of the maintenance of the protective standards for wage-earners who serve their country in the factories and workshops under the pressure of war.

In reply to an inquiry from Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who is president of the American Association of Labor Legislation, Secretary Daniels, disclosing the policy adopted by his department, said:

"National effectiveness is now our paramount desire and duty. Labor strength and efficiency should be conserved. All the resources of the nation, human as well as material, must be organized and operated with a view to the highest service. Those who serve in our industries are quite as necessary to successful prosecution of the war as are the fighting forces. The increase and maintenance of our naval strength will call for maximum output, sustained effort and unimpeded labor power. The fitness of our industrial army must be safeguarded."

Alluding to scattering indications of a tendency to lower protective standards for men, women and children, in the proposed interest of quick and increased production, Mr. Daniels said: "Testimony from Europe indicates that such a policy in war as well as in peace is mistaken and defeats the very purpose sought. It is of great national concern that at the outset of the war this country shall maintain a thorough program of legal protection and human conservation."

### OCEAN FREIGHT RATES EASE OFF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ocean freight rates show a tendency to decline, and there seems to be a better offering of space for United Kingdom shipments of general cargo. Cotton, quoted at \$5 per 100 pounds at beginning of April, is now down to \$3. Measurement goods are quoted at \$1.50 a cubic foot, compared with \$1.75 during March. Rates to Australia, South Africa and Orient are firm, and there is a big demand for space to Havre.

A number of ships have been diverted from various trades to relieve the United Kingdom situation, and this increase is responsible for the easing quotations. Shippers are waiting to see what disposition is to be made of seized German and Austrian ships, as their sailing with general cargo would further reduce rates.

### SOUTH PLEDGES FOOD AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Believers in agricultural preparedness throughout the South are signing a pledge binding the signer to do his part to increase the food supply in order to provide for the needs of the Army and Allies.

## RADIO CLASS FOR NAVY BEGINS ITS WORK AT HARVARD

Forty Members of Naval Reserve Present at Opening of Course to Last Two Months

Harvard University established today a radio class for naval electricians with 40 members of the Naval Reserve present at the opening. The course, which will fit men for radio duty on coast patrol boats as well as ship and shore stations, will last about two months and will eventually accommodate 100 men. The Navy has only two other radio schools in the United States one at Mare Island and the other at the New York Navy Yard.

Everything taught at Harvard will be under naval direction, with Chief Electrician H. E. Kent of the Chelsea transmitting station, in charge. E. W. Pierce of the Cruft high tension laboratory at Cambridge, which has been offered to the Navy for the course by the overseers of Harvard University, will direct the teaching force and oversee the use of the laboratory equipment.

Fifty young women, now completing a radio course in Boston, are ready to be assigned to shore duty at Navy stations, it was announced at the Navy Yard this morning. This assignment is expected to be made this week, and will mark the first step in an endeavor to have as much shore wireless work in the First Naval District done by women as possible, in order to free men for sea duty.

No assurance can be given to any member of the Naval Reserve that he will not be sent out of the first naval district on active duty, according to a ruling received today at the Navy Yard from Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, D. C. This ruling will work a hardship on many of the naval reservists who enlisted with the understanding that they would not be called on for duty outside the district, according to officers at the Navy Yard and it is hoped that the ruling will be reconsidered.

Men enrolled in Class 4 will almost surely be sent out of the district, according to Navy Yard officials today, if this ruling is enforced. Many of the reservists have business of such a nature that a few hours' work every few days is sufficient to keep it going. They have so far been allowed enough shore leave so their business did not suffer, but if sent out of the district they would have to give up all except naval business.

A temporary halt for a few days has been called in enrolling men for Class 4 in the Naval Reserve in order to give the enrolling officers an opportunity to catch up. Lack of equipment and quarters for more reservists has contributed to the reasons why a halt in recruiting for this branch of the service seems necessary. Two brothers, both clergymen, were assigned to duty today: the Rev. Thomas M. Marks of Marblehead as chaplain of the training camp at Marblehead, and the Rev. George A. Marks of Dorchester as chaplain at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Warrant Machinist Adolph A. Gathemann, formerly detailed for duty at the enlistment office at the Navy Yard, was today transferred to the civilian enlistment office at 42 Water Street and will have charge of planning for recruiting campaigns. Officers at Commonwealth pier are busy today making up details for transfer from the pier to fill vacancies on board the ships of the flotilla at the Navy Yard and in arranging to accommodate new reservists at the pier.

May 1 has been set for the opening of the aviation school at Squantum instead of June 1, as was first planned. All applications for membership in this school must be made to the subcommittee on naval forces of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Safety before April 19. Applicants must be between 18 and 25 years of age, and have the equivalent of a college education as far as mathematics are concerned, beside physical requirements.

Registration of automobiles with the Committee on Public Safety is coming in fact, and a total of 12,000 or 15,000 is expected within two weeks. The work of registration is largely in the hands of local safety committees. About 3500 registrations have already been turned in at the State House.

James J. Storrow, Charles F. Choate Jr. and Philip Allen of the Commission on Public Safety will attend a meeting in Worcester tonight of Worcester County manufacturers, who want to know how they can help in solving the food situation by having factory gardens and by loaning their employees to the farmers for certain periods of the planting, cultivating and harvesting seasons.

## REFERENDUM IN SOUTH DAKOTA IS CALLED FAILURE

Leaders Against Movement in Massachusetts Quote Governor Norbeck's Inaugural Address With Regard to Issue

The "anti-initiative and referendum" leaders in the present Constitutional Convention campaign for delegates in Massachusetts today made public a statement in which Governor Norbeck of South Dakota is quoted as expressing disappointment with the operation of the initiative and referendum, which has existed in his State since 1898. Readiness of the people to sign any petitions to submit laws for popular vote and lack of public interest in referenda except on the part of those actively pushing them are said to have characterized the system in South Dakota.

Governor Norbeck is quoted in today's statement as having said in his 1917 inaugural address with relation to the initiative and referendum in part as follows:

"Much was hoped from the referendum feature, which, it was believed, would be a convenient weapon in the hands of the people to defeat legislation detrimental to the interests of the people and of the State. In actual practice it has proven a disappointment to its most enthusiastic champions, of whom I was one. Not only has it failed of its purpose, but it has actually become an instrument in the hands of special interests, and especially corporate interests, to whom it is no hardship to secure the necessary signatures to a referendum petition. Nearly everybody appears to be willing to sign these petitions.

"It has become a common practice to pay the solicitor 10 cents per signature, and the expenditure of from \$500 to \$600 serves the purpose of vetoing or suspending the operation of a law passed by the Commonwealth for a period of two years, or until the next general election.

"While it is possible that in some instances some benefits have accrued, it is not argued seriously that these benefits have offset the injuries caused by referring and defeating good and wholesome laws. While the voters are thoroughly competent to pass on all these matters, they have not in the past taken much interest in referred laws. They are considered purely incidental to a political campaign where many other matters distract their attention."

"With the interested parties the operation is directly the reverse, and money is freely expended in the publication and dissemination of misleading and positively untruthful advertisements. Those who advocate the law and believe in it do not deal in a publicity campaign, and in most instances they cannot afford to do it. What is everybody's business is nobody's business in these matters, and the public that hears but one side of the question is misled and the result is no more than can be expected."

Commenting on these remarks, today's statement, which is issued by the committee on publicity for the Constitutional Convention, the "anti-initiative and referendum" organization, says:

"This evidence of the actual operation of the initiative and referendum over a period of years should interest the voters of this State for the reason that it is an issue between the leading groups of candidates for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention."

Today is the final day set for candidates at the primary election of delegates to the convention to file their expense returns with the secretary of the Commonwealth.

### PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated Charles E. Victory of Brooklyn to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 10 and J. J. Tanner of Skagway, Alaska, to be United States marshal for the first division, District of Alaska.

### ROYAL ARCANUM RECEIVERSHIP

Receivership proceedings for the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum will be contested, when the question of making permanent the temporary receivership granted by Judge Morton in the United States District Court, comes up for hearing in Boston.

*Filemex*

## A modern Betsy Ross

BETSY ROSS, you will recall, made the first American flag, putting head, heart and hand into this work of love. Since the declaration of war, there came to us a modern Betsy Ross who offered to make for us American flags sewn entirely by hand!

She can make but two in a week, so carefully and painstakingly are the stitches taken.

We think there will be so many lovers of the flag who appreciate the sentiment of having a flag made entirely by hand, that we shall not have enough of the work of the modern Betsy Ross to go around.

The flags are \$50 each. Size 8 feet by 12 feet.

(Athletic shop—second floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON



# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

leret, a little more than a mile south-east of Hargicourt, and less than two miles from the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road, south of le Cateau.

That the Germans are preparing if necessary to evacuate both Lens and St. Quentin seems obvious, but the surrender of the coal fields and factories of the first, to say nothing of its enormous strategic importance, as well as the strategic significance of the loss of the last, would be so vast that they are manifestly straining every nerve to avert the disaster.

In the mid-east, General Maude is making steady, if somewhat slow progress, owing to the enormous distances to be covered without railways. By a successful maneuver he has, however, succeeded in outflanking the Turks at Deltawah, some 45 miles north of Baghdad, and compelling them to retreat after sustaining heavy losses.

## New British Gains

Significance of Advances on the Western Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The week-end reports from the front show the high tension activity which the Arras battle initiated a week ago as still continuing over the whole British advancing line. The chief center of interest is momentarily shifted to the northernmost end of the fighting front in the vicinity of Lens, where fierce encounters have been experienced.

The Christian Science Monitor representative, who visited this part of the line just 11 months ago, well remembers viewing from a neighboring eminence the whole of this portion of the battlefield where the particular features of Double Crassier, with the various fosses mentioned in the communiqués, could be plainly seen. The whole terrain is dotted and studded with enormous slag heaps and pit heads which make military operations exceedingly difficult.

It is little wonder that the British have been held up in this neighborhood for so long, and the fact that progress is at last being made is significant of the high pitch of efficiency and the resources of the British army, for by nothing less than a terrific preponderance in weight of metal is any advance under such conditions as exist in the German defenses possible.

With the seizure of Vimy station, La Chauveire, and the German positions on the Fosse No. 6 with Buquet mill, between Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Angres mentioned in Saturday morning's communiqué, the British threat to Lens becomes serious and the capture in this region of four eight-inch howitzers from the Germans indicates the swiftness of the British advance.

With the capture of Lievin on Saturday morning and Cité St. Pierre to the northward of Lens, on the same afternoon, and a further advance eastward of these places on Sunday morning it becomes plain that the capture of Lens by the British cannot much longer be avoided.

Further along the British line to the south of la Scarpe, the Germans employing strong reserves counterattacked repeatedly last Saturday, but everywhere the British troops maintained their positions and, the communiqué states, inflicted serious losses on the Germans.

As the British advance at this point was practically the deepest in the whole of the Arras battle, it must be inferred that the British have succeeded in very rapidly bringing up artillery to support so effectively their advanced infantry lines. Near St. Quentin, Fayet suburb was captured on Friday night and during the following day the British continued their advance south and eastwards to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin and also captured Gricourt at the point of the bayonet, three miles to the northward. Here the German resistance was stubborn and in the course of counterattacks, which were broken by British artillery, they suffered heavily and in addition lost over 400 prisoners.

Early Sunday morning, the Germans launched a formidable attack over a six-mile front astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road against the new British positions from Hermies to Noreuil, accompanied by a heavy bombardment. The British were again successful in repelling this attack except at Lagnicourt, where after heavy fighting the Germans gained a foothold. A British counterattack, however, immediately expelled the Germans, who, retiring under artillery fire, again suffered heavily, leaving over 300 prisoners in British hands and some 1500 German casualties were subsequently counted in front of the British positions.

All reports pay tribute to the services rendered by British airmen who succeeded in dropping large quantities of explosives at various strategic points behind the German lines and in some cases repeating previous tactics of firing in the course of a low swoop on German troops in motion behind the lines as well as their usual cooperation with British guns.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Repulse of more British attacks was announced in today's German official statement.

"The British were repulsed along the northern bank of the Scarpe and northeast of Croiselles," the War Office declared. "They were also driven back at Lagnicourt and Bourges."

The German communication issued by the War Office last evening, says: "There has been an artillery battle along the Aisne and in the western sector of Champagne, which at inter-

vals increased to the greatest violence. The fighting continues.

There has been lively fighting north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

Yesterday afternoon's official statement reads:

On the Arras battlefield, as the result of the removal of our line north of la Scarpe, only minor engagements occurred, in which our opponents suffered heavy losses. From la Scarpe lowlands to the Arras-Cambrai railway violent fighting occurred yesterday morning. British divisions in heavy masses attacked repeatedly, but were always repulsed with sanguinary losses. In addition to these British sacrifices a counter thrust by our troops resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners and 20 machine guns.

In aerial activity in the Aisne, the Aisne, the Champagne and the Vosges regions the French, the British and the Americans lost 17 machines during the air fighting. Two were shot down from the ground and two captive balloons were destroyed.

The artillery duel continues from Soissons to Rheims and in the Champagne.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's British official communiqué states that the village of Villaret, southeast of Hargicourt, was captured by British troops last night, who made progress northwest of Lens.

Full particulars of the booty captured by the British at Lievin and on la Souchez River are not yet available, but enough information has been received to establish the fact that the British captures are exceedingly large. They include one long range six-inch naval gun, many thousands of rounds of ammunition of all calibers up to the eight-inch number of trench mortars and great quantities of bombs and grenades of all kinds. In addition to truck loads of new tools and many lengths of tram lines with trucks complete, two large engineer dumps have fallen intact into British possession.

Saturday's attack on Monchy-le-Preux was pressed by the Germans with great determination. The third Bavarian division which was brought down to resist the British offensive during the battle of Loos in 1915, and later on participated in the fighting near Highwood during the Somme battle in 1916, hurried down to reinforce the divisions already in the line. It was ordered to retake Monchy-le-Preux at all costs. Its losses in this fruitless attack were exceptionally heavy as has been the case with all Bavarian troops throughout the whole of the recent operations. Of the prisoners taken by the British since the 9th inst. more than one-third are Bavarians.

The official report from Field Marshal Haig last night reads: "In the fighting again today north-west of St. Quentin we gained ground east and north of Gricourt and captured some prisoners. We also further progressed in the neighborhood of Havincourt Wood, and west of Lievin, where our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens."

Further particulars of the German attack this morning astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road show that the enemy losses were even heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under a heavy fire from our infantry and artillery. In addition to the 300 prisoners captured, 1500 Germans, who had fallen, were left in front of our positions.

Our airplanes carried out successful bombing raids yesterday. Valuable work was performed in cooperation with our artillery. Severe fighting occurred in the air throughout the day. Four German airplanes were brought down, and 11 others were driven down by our machines. Ten of our airplanes are missing.

The official statement issued yesterday afternoon reads: "Early this morning the Germans launched a strong attack on a front of more than six miles astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road, under cover of a heavy bombardment, against our new positions from Hermies to Noreuil. The attack was everywhere unsuccessful except at Lagnicourt, where, after heavy fighting, the Germans gained a foothold. Our counterattack forthwith drove them back out of the village, and their troops, retiring under our artillery fire, suffered very heavy losses. More than 200 prisoners remained in our hands."

We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Henin.

North of the Souchez River our progress has been continued. We captured the German defenses east of Lievin from Rimaumont Wood to the eastern corner of Cité St. Pierre and our troops are pushing on in the direction of Lens.

A heavy rain has been falling since early this morning.

Sunday—The text of the official statement issued last night reads: "The town of Lievin, southwest of an adjoining Lens, was captured this morning. Considerable quantities of war material have fallen into our hands. In the afternoon we seized Cité St. Pierre, northwest of Lens, and our troops pressed on along the whole front from la Scarpe River to the south of Loos and reached points two and three miles west of Vimy Ridge."

South of la Scarpe heavy fighting in which the Germans employed strong reserves has taken place all day. Attacks and counterattacks followed each other at short intervals. Our troops everywhere maintained the positions previously captured and inflicted serious losses on the Germans.

We made further progress during the day on a wide front north and south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. In the course of a series of fierce encounters, all of which resulted in our favor, our troops fought their way forward during the day south and east of Fayet to within a few hundred yards of the town of St. Quentin and carried the village of Gricourt at the point of the bayonet. The Germans

resisted stubbornly, and in addition to the loss of over 400 prisoners, suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

An attempted hostile counterattack was broken up by our artillery.

Yesterday and during the night of April 12 large quantities of explosives were dropped by our airplanes with good results on enemy stations, ammunition depots and airdromes and hostile infantry and convoys were attacked successfully with machine gun fire. In the course of the fighting behind the enemy lines four German machines were brought down and six others were driven down. Twelve of our machines failed to return.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The War Office statement issued last night reads:

In the region of St. Quentin the artillery fighting was violent during the greater part of the day. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed concentrations of enemy forces reported north of Itancourt (southeast of St. Quentin).

Artillery actions occurred in various sectors north of the Aisne and in Champagne. In Lorraine we carried out destructive fires of the German organizations in LePretre wood and Parroy forest.

Belgian communication: In the course of the night, after violent artillery preparation, Belgian troops penetrated Dixmude as far as the second enemy lines, which they found unoccupied. On the entire Belgian front the artillery fighting was lively today.

Eastern theater: During the day there was increasing enemy artillery activity in the zone comprised between the Tchernia Bend and Lake Presba. After a bombardment with poisonous shells, enemy detachments attacked last night the Italian positions on Hill 1050. Met by a lively fusillade, they were compelled to withdraw.

West of Koritz, in the direction of Moskopole, skirmishes took place to our advantage with bands of Albanians supported by Austrians.

Yesterday's official statement reads: "To the north and south of the Oise our artillery showed itself active during the night. Our reconnaissances revealed enemy trenches everywhere strongly occupied. The reconnoitering parties brought in some prisoners on their return."

In the region north of the Aisne the night was calm. In the Champagne the artillery duel was maintained with violence. West of Maisons-de-Champagne grenade skirmishes took place. Our raiding parties penetrated at several points German trenches which had been totally destroyed by our fire. They brought back important war material.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the Germans launched two attacks, one against the northeast angle of Caurieres Wood and the other in the direction of Chambrettes. Both attempts were broken up by our fire. Some German infantrymen who succeeded in penetrating our advanced line in Caurieres Wood were killed or made prisoners.

In Lorraine there were encounters of patrols in the direction of Pettencourt and Parroy Forest.

On April 12 and 13 our air pilots in the course of numerous engagements brought down 10 German airplanes, most of them in the region north and south of the Oise. Four other enemy machines were seriously hit and compelled to descend into their own lines in a damaged condition. On April 14, 11 German airplanes were brought down, two of them by the fire of our special guns. A captive balloon also was brought down, in flames.

Our bombing airplanes have carried out the following operations: On April 13 projectiles of 4160 kilograms in weight were dropped on the railway stations and establishments in the Briey basin and 1200 kilograms of projectiles on the railway stations in the Mezières-Sedan region. Most of the objectives were hit. Finally, on the night of April 13 to 14 the barracks of Dieuze and the railway station of Bothenville were effectively bombed.

Sunday—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Between St. Quentin and the Oise our batteries continued their destructive fires. Our troops have organized the ground which we gained yesterday. The enemy forces have countered with their artillery on our first line, especially along the valley of the Somme.

South of the Oise we have made progress on the plateau northeast of Quincy Basse. Our artillery has been particularly active against the German organizations in the Forest of St. Gobain and the Upper Forest of Coucy. North of the Aisne and in the region of Rheims both artilleries were active.

In Champagne and the Vosges the cannonading was quite violent in various sectors. An enemy surprise attack on one of our small posts northeast of Ville-sur-Tourbe failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday, deals not only with the campaign, but with the efforts of German Socialists to negotiate with Russian Socialists a separate peace. The statement reads:

On the western Rumanian and Carpathian fronts there have been fierce engagements and scattering reconnaissances. A German airplane was brought down in flames in the region of Roudslay, northeast of Vilek; its occupants perished. Another was brought down in our lines east of Borejany.

According to statements of an Austrian officer, the German Chancellor has sent German Socialists to Stockholm to meet Russian Socialists to negotiate a separate peace. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Germans have not published broadcast the news of the capture of the

munitions depots of Toberwise (Czerwinski-Kovel front), and that the usual manifestations have been omitted.

The German Social Democrats, according to the same Austrian officer, are working solidly with the Government, considering themselves Germans before everything.

Another Austrian deserter says that peace is being discussed less frequently than formerly in the Austrian armies, that everybody is hoping that internal disorders in Russia will help to bring about her destruction. All this proves that Germany is resorting to every possible ruse and will do her best to create dissensions among her enemies.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday says: On the Colbricon Massif, Austrian detachments attempted an attack against the positions captured on the preceding night. They were repulsed with losses.

Sunday—On the Carso, during the night of April 13-14 the Austrians attempted a surprise attack against Hill 144 but were driven off and dispersed by Italian rifle and machine gun fire.

## TURKS DEFEATED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The official statement dealing with the operations on the Tigris issued yesterday reads:

On April 10, General Maude (the British commander), withdrawing his advanced detachments on the right bank of the Dila River, succeeded in drawing the bulk of the enemy forces on this flank in a southwesterly direction toward Deltawah. At night our forces made a march from the neighborhood of the left bank of the Tigris toward the Dila, and attacked the next morning.

The fighting had to be temporarily suspended, owing to a mirage, but upon this lifting, our offensive continued. Our guns with the able assistance of our airplanes, rapidly asserted their superiority. Late in the evening the enemy forces were driven from their advanced positions near Ghalyeh, 10 miles northeast of Deltawah.

Early on the morning of April 12, our opponents withdrew six miles in a northeasterly direction to Serajik. Successful operations continue throughout the day and night and General Maude, on the 13th, reported: "We are following up the Turkish forces, which are falling back toward Dely Abbas. It is ascertained that the Turks lost 700 wounded during the fighting on April 11, and on that day 200 Turkish casualties were found on the battlefield. Our total losses this day approximately equal the Turkish losses."

## EXPLANATION OF GERMAN RETREAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Referring to exhibitions of public nervousness concerning military developments, the Vossische Zeitung's military critic reminds the people that Germany is waging a defensive war against an immensely superior coalition, and that consequently she cannot always go on from victory to victory.

The situation around Arras was what might have been expected, he says, and he shows how right was von Hindenburg's retreat, without which the events at Arras would have been repeated along the front reaching far south of the Somme. There is no remedy against an immense superiority of heavy artillery and trench mortars except a retreat with the view to initiating a war of maneuvers, if possible.

CUBA TO SUPERVISE  
ITS GERMAN BANKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban Government soon will appoint a supervisor for the German banking houses of the island, according to cable advice received from the representative of Cuba's news bureau in this city. These financial institutions, some operated under national charters and some private in character, represent in the aggregate a capitalization of many millions of dollars. The object is to "prevent these banks carrying on operations favoring the German Government or German interests, either in Cuba or in any other Latin-American country."

PROVISIONING OF  
CENTRAL EMPIRES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna telegram states that Count Czernin presided on Thursday and Friday over a conference between German and Austro-Hungarian delegates concerning the provisioning of the Central Empires and that a unanimous agreement was reached fully guaranteeing an adequate supply until the next harvest.

REICHSTAG IS TO  
MEET ON APRIL 24

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Advices from Berlin today declared the Reichstag had been summoned to meet on April 24, and that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was expected to make an early statement on Russia.

## GEN. CARRANZA DECREES CHANGE IN DEPARTMENTS

Lands Assigned in Mexico for  
Agricultural Colonies — In-  
crease in Railroad Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican embassy has given out the following bulletin: "Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutional army, Saturday issued a decree by which it is announced that after the reestablishment of constitutional order in Mexico, on May 1, 1917, there will be only six secretariats, as follows: State, treasury, war, communications, fomento and industry and commerce, and three departments, judicial, university and salubrity."

"This embassy also has official news that the income of the Constitutional railways during the last month increased more than 500,000 pesos over the income of the preceding month, and that in the aviation school of Mexico the construction of 50 aeroplanes which will form the first Mexican fleet, will be undertaken."

"The Secretary of Fomento has also assigned appropriate lands for the foundation of agricultural colonies, satisfying with this one of the principal aspirations of the Mexican people."

## TWENTY PERSONS HELD ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Twenty persons, suspected of conspiring to destroy or damage defense works and manufacturing plants, are under arrest, it was admitted here Sunday. Most of them are said to be at North Roscrans, Point Loma, which guards the entrance to San Diego Bay, although officers at the fort declined to discuss details relating to the confinement of military prisoners. It is reported that preparations have been completed for internment a large number of alien enemies at the Government Reservation at Laplaya.

## FARMING LAND OPEN TO HOMESTEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior has issued an appeal for homestead entries of 240,000,000 acres of unallotted public land in the West awaiting cultivation. There are also many millions of farming acres in the eastern states, the secretary says, lying idle. Any citizen of the United States who has not already located a homestead may apply for farming land.

## BOSTON W. C. T. U. CONTEST

An oratorical contest on original prohibition selections will be held under the auspices of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A silver medal will be awarded to the winner, and while oratorical contests have been held in former years, this is the first time that the contestants have been given the opportunity to select their own subjects on the general prohibition question. There will be music during the evening, and the six contestants and their subjects are as follows: "The Political Aspect of Prohibition," Frank Auerbach; "The Logic of Prohibition," John C. L. Dowling; "The Conduct of a True Prohibitionist," Fred R. Fisher; "What We Have Accomplished in the Last Ten Years," Samuel L. Levine; "Our Unfinished Work," James A. McPherson; "The Water Wagon Rumbles along on its Triumphant Course," Vincent R. Sayward. The judges will be Prof. Clinton R. Collette of M. I. T., Mrs. Mary F. Frost, president of the Suffolk County W. C. T. U., and Robert H. Magwood of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

## HORTICULTURAL LECTURE

Prof. A. Vincent Osmon of Massachusetts Agricultural College will give an illustrated lecture on plants on April 17 at Simmons College, instead of at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, as previously announced. This will conclude the series of horticultural lectures now being conducted by Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

## CALL TO NEW YORK FARMERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—A proclamation designating Saturday, April 21, as agricultural mobilization day has been issued by Governor Whitman. The farmers of the State are urged to assemble on that date to make definite plans for meeting what the Governor calls "the greatest food production problems they have ever been called upon to solve."

## LAMPORSHOLT LINE SOUTH AMERICA

REGULAR SAILINGS  
Company's Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.  
CHAS. V. DARTY & CO., Ltd., 100 Broad St., N. Y.  
LAMPORSHOLT LINE  
SOUTH AMERICA  
REGULAR SAILINGS  
Company's Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.  
CHAS. V. DARTY & CO., Ltd., 100 Broad St., N. Y.

## HONOLULU

REGULAR SAILINGS  
Company's Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.  
CHAS. V. DARTY & CO., Ltd., 100 Broad St., N. Y.

## HONOLULU

REGULAR SAILINGS  
Company's Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.  
CHAS. V. DARTY & CO., Ltd., 100 Broad St., N. Y.

## FINNISH PEOPLE AND RUSSIA NOW IN FULL ACCORD

(Continued from page one)

Austrian Socialists, who held a prolonged conference with Count Czernin before leaving Vienna.

At the same time a party of Russian pacifist revolutionaries were allowed to travel to Sweden from Switzerland via Germany, and conferences appear to have been held with these and extremists from Russia.

The German Socialists are credited with having proposed a definite peace program but according to some reports their efforts have failed.

Herr Scheidemann, the German Socialist majority leader, has returned to Berlin and in an interview with a representative of the Neue Wiener Journal denies having been at Stockholm while refusing to say where he had been.

## Russians Told German Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Temps Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that M. Branting, at a meeting of soldiers and workmen, at which M. Tcheldize was present, warned them it would be nothing but a dangerous illusion to count on any movement of public opinion in Germany which would lead to an antidynastic revolution in the near future. In an interview with the Temps correspondent, M. Branting said it was important that events should not be rushed. The Provisional Government, he said, needs time to come to an agreement with the Allied Powers on modifications to be introduced into the peace formula communicated to President Wilson. These modifications did not, he said, relate to essentials, but it appears desirable that the liberal tendencies of the Entente should be more clearly emphasized. M. Renaudel in L'Humanité welcomes the proposal.

## Labor Men Welcomed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to the British and French Labor representatives who arrived recently.

## JUNIOR WEEK AT TECH

"Junior Week" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology starts tomorrow afternoon with the "Technique Rush," and continues through Saturday. From Wednesday to next Monday, classes will be suspended at Tech for the spring recess. The rush will start at 1 o'clock, preceded by a parade from the Boston side of the Charles River across the bridge to the new buildings, headed by the Technique band. The spring concert will be held in Copley hall on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday the Tech show will go to Northampton, returning to Boston Saturday, when two performances will be held in the National Theater. On Friday afternoon the annual spring track meet will be held, and in the evening the junior prom is scheduled at the Copley Plaza.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Resolved, That the political interests of the United States demand the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine," is to be the subject of the first of a series of debates planned by the Radcliffe College Debating Club. Misses Helen White of Rosindale and Margaret Perkins of Danbury, Conn., will take the affirmative side and Misses Mary Colt of Winchester and Grace Walsh of Boston the negative. Nominations for the presidency of the Radcliffe Guild for next year are Misses Dorothy Fuller of Watertown, Marion Chutter of Swanton, N. Y.; Dorothy Marsh of New York City and Anne Geddes of Somerville.

## JEWS PLEDGE TWO MILLIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than \$2,500,000 was pledged Sunday toward the campaign by the American Jewish relief committee for \$10,000,000. Jacob H. Schiff emphasized the duty of American Jews toward the stricken in Europe and asked unqualified support of the United States in the war.

## MOHONK MEETING POSTPONED

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, scheduled for May 16, 17 and 18, has been indefinitely postponed because of the United States' entrance into the world war.

## PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR DECLARED TO BE ESSENTIAL

References to "Dry" Country  
Bring Out Applause at Free-  
men's Forum Meeting

National prohibition of the liquor business during the war was declared by speakers at the weekly meeting of the Free-men's Forum in Wesleyan Hall, Copley Square, yesterday, to be essential to the success of the nation. Each reference to national prohibition was greeted with applause by some 300 persons who attended the meeting. John Calder Gordon, chairman of the forum, presided.

Favorable replies to notices that the forum had adopted resolutions favoring nation-wide prohibition during the war at its meeting April 8, from Secretary James P. Tumulty for President Wilson and United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks from Massachusetts, were read by Chairman Gordon.

The general topic for discussion at yesterday's meeting was, "Women's Work in War Time." The speakers were Mrs. Gardner Hall, representing the Woman's Auxiliary to the Navy League; Mrs. Frank B. Tracey, New England Women's Press Association; Mrs. Henry Preston White, American Red Cross; Mrs. Susan E. Stevens, president of the Patriot Dames of America and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton of the Associated Charities of Boston.

Mrs. Tilton declared that she favored the abolition of the 86 saloons within one-half mile of the Charlestown Navy Yard for the good of the sailors and the community at large.

## PRICE CONTROL BILL IS OPPOSED

Massachusetts House Bill No. 1808, to prohibit the control of prices of commodities in common use, will be opposed by the Committee on Agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as such action has been authorized by the board of directors and the committee feels that the bill would deprive farmers of the right of cooperative bargaining both in purchasing and selling and would operate to discourage the farmers from increasing their production of food products. Unless farmers are allowed to indulge in collective bargaining, agriculture offers no inducements for them, says the committee.

"It is understood that informally the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety believes that the passage of this measure would undo all the work along agricultural lines which it has been and is trying to accomplish," it continues. "All the agricultural agencies with which the chamber's committee has been able to communicate are strongly opposed to the passage of the bill in its present form."

"It is particularly important that nothing be done to discourage the farmer in New England, in view of the rapidity with which agriculture has declined during the past 20 years. And in addition with New England producing certainly not more than 25 per cent of the food consumed, the farmer should within reasonable bounds be given every opportunity and encouragement to extend his activities not only for the present but for the future."

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Shields Warren, son of Dean William M. Warren, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Boston University Beacon for the coming year. Other members of the Beacon staff are: Miss Catherine Leach of Brookline, Miss Elsie Woodland of Melrose Highlands, Miss Halcyn Wright of Three Lakes, Canada, Miss Nellie Young of Brockton, Miss Elizabeth Macy of Boston, Miss Kate Lynfield, the Rev. Frank Kingdon and Paul Hinchcliffe of Malden, Lucian Taylor of Taunton is the new treasurer and Warren Wardle of Roxbury is subscription manager.

## PREACHING TREASON CHARGE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oscar M. Heath, a teacher in one of the public high schools of Chicago, has been suspended for the issuance of an anti-war pamphlet. Heath said he would make a fight in the courts to retain his position. In suspending Heath, President Loeb of the School Board said: "You have been preaching sedition and treason in the Chicago public school system."



## ELEVATED ASKS THE PRIVILEGE OF CUTTING OUT LINES

Public Service Board Permission to Abolish Two Routes Is Sought by Officials

Following out the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, made last week, that improvement in service could be made by turning back cars on certain routes and discontinuing others, the Boston Elevated Railway Company today petitioned the commission for authority to discontinue the line between Field's Corner carhouse and the Dorchester Street Transfer Station in South Boston and also the Harvard Square-Park Street Subway-Cottage Farm line.

The Field's Corner to Dorchester Street, South Boston Transfer Station line, which travels by way of Dorchester Avenue and Dorchester Street, is described by President Matthew C. Brush in a letter to the commission as "one which provides through service between certain points for the convenience of a relatively small number of people."

"Such passengers have the opportunity of making the journey over the same route by the use of transfer privileges which now exist at Andrew Square," Mr. Brush says, "and we feel that the continuance of the through line is not necessary."

Referring to the Cottage Farm line, President Brush proposes that if permission is given to discontinue it there could be substituted an adequate short line service between Harvard Square and Cottage Farm Bridge.

"This line is not required to perform local service in Boylston Street," President Brush writes, "such service being provided by the Chestnut Hill line, on which semi-convertible cars are run. Additional service has been provided on this line. The operation of the present line to Park Street subway causes more or less irregularity so that the best possible service is not provided to patrons in the districts served by the line."

## BRITISH SHIPPING TO BE REQUISITIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, today confirmed the report that the British Government has requisitioned all shipping under the British flag at blue book rates. This order, Mr. Franklin stated, is to become effective beginning with the arrival of vessels which left their port of departure on or before March 21.

Mr. Franklin stated that the new order will apply to approximately 90 per cent of the entire tonnage of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Naturally, as the rates of the British Government referred to above, are lower than those now being obtained, earnings of the Marine Company, he said, would be depressed. He was not in a position, however, to make any estimate of the probable effect on revenues.

## NATURALIZATION RUSH IN U. S. COURT

Applicants for naturalization papers at the Federal Building in Boston today exceeded all previous records, in the estimation of officials longest connected with the issuance of papers to new citizens. During the session in the United States District Court for naturalization, Judge Morton admitted 98 former subjects of 10 nations to full citizenship in the United States.

At one time during the morning two long files of applicants and sponsors, numbering more than 450 persons in all, crowded the court room and adjoining corridors where the final papers were being issued on the third floor. The number of applicants for first and second papers on the fourth floor was estimated to be as large as the number applying for final papers. The oldest employees at the Federal Building stated that they had never seen so many persons desirous of becoming citizens in the building at one time as today.

## BREAD BILL INVESTIGATION

Members of the Boston Central Labor Union have voted to ask Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk County, to investigate the charges which they say have been made against both the proponents and the opponents of the "Pure Bread Bill" which was under consideration in the Legislature last week. This action was taken at a meeting of the union in the Wells Memorial Building, and in addition to voting to request an investigation the executive board of the union was instructed to arrange a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at which persons interested in the bill which was introduced in the Legislature in behalf of the Boston Central Labor Union will be given an opportunity to tell what they know about the measure and the circumstances connected with its consideration. Edward F. Grady was yesterday installed as the new president of the Central Labor Union, together with the other new officers.

## COLLEGE GARDEN WORK ASKED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Application has been made to the faculty by a number of the students at Yassar College for permission to remain at the college during the summer vacation for the purpose of working on the farm, which supplies the institution with vegetables and dairy products. The young women say that they desire no pay for their work and that they desire to do it merely to obtain the practical knowledge as well as to release the male workers for other war service.

## HAMPDEN BILL ARGUED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page one)

The personnel of the two corporations was identical. The latter company had no business but to finance the former. It took all of the stock of the Hampden railroad, \$1,400,444—and indorsed the paper of the railroad. Bankers feared there was not sufficient security and \$200,000 was added.

Mr. Atwill said his complaint was about the \$300,000 and he thought it ought to be recovered. There had been indictments in Middlesex county but they were not pressed last fall. The bank commissioner did not act in the case.

Attorney-General Attwill agreed with the presumption of Mr. Young of the committee that it was not proper for the committee to assume that the Attorney-General had been derelict and needed prodding. Replying to Mr. Lomasney of Boston, Mr. Attwill said the Bank Commissioner never asked his opinion of the case. He could find out the details of the suit which was not pressed last fall if the committee desired. He wanted the right to proceed with a civil suit. If criminality should develop, there is law enough already for proceeding against it. He held that the bill before the committee could be re-drafted so as to give him the desired power.

Then the opposition to the bill was called and Henry Parkman, representing the Provident Institution for Savings and also the savings banks in general, protested against an investigation in this case, saying that under present business conditions it might make depositors uneasy and such a consequence would be highly unfortunate for the banks. He did not wish to go into details. He said that his bank did not have a dollar of the Hampden securities and he did not know of a bank that did.

The banks which took them believed they were legal investments and the Bank Commissioner never said they were not.

Francis A. Shove, treasurer of the Maiden Savings Bank, took the same ground as Mr. Parkman against further agitation of the subject now. His bank had none of the Hampden paper and he knew none who did. But no other Attorney-General ever held the opinion of Mr. Atwill. It would be highly unfortunate for the banks to have two officials to supervise them, the Bank Commissioner and the Attorney-General. Either would be acceptable, but not both.

Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General and counsel for the Hampden Railroad Corporation, opposed the bill saying that it would take away some of the proper powers of the savings bank commissioner and confer them on the Attorney-General. He asked the committee to consider that the present Attorney-General did not request such legislation as the bill aims to have enacted and that the Attorney-General denies all connection with it. "It is time that rumors of invalidity in the organization and administration of the Hampden Railroad were dispelled and dispelled," declared Mr. Parker. "Every step in the organization and administration of that corporation has the recorded approval of this Commonwealth. The road is the creature of the law of this State, and to pass a bill, so unnecessary, a bill without a sponsor, would be unwise."

## BANKERS WANT MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEED

North Dakota Convention Would Have Farmers Protected From Loss by Over-Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—The financial resources of the Nation will back the farmers of the Northwest in planting a big acreage this spring as this section's contribution in an effort at restoring the Nation's foodstuffs supplies.

George Rich, chairman of Minneapolis District Reserve Bank, addressing a conference of 100 bankers, declared that the Government's financial institutions stood ready to supply the necessary finances to handle the work.

The bankers adopted resolutions urging upon the Federal Government the necessity for guaranteeing a minimum price for staple farm products, to the end that over-production would not send prices to such a low point that farmers would be subjected to heavy losses. The resolutions also approved the industrial army plan, whereby the Government would enlist recruits for farm labor, because the Northwest's greatest problem will be that of harvesting the crops. Further resolutions ask amendments to the homestead laws which will permit time used in farm labor to apply on commutation of homestead proofs, just as time spent in military service is permitted to apply on commutation.

Active propaganda work for increasing the Northwest's crop of staple products will be continued by the executive committee, of which Wesley McDowell Marion is president.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This country must not allow its school system or child-protective laws to be broken down during the war time, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says the Post. Mr. Lovejoy calls attention to the increase in juvenile delinquency in England and Germany since the war began. He quotes Cecil Leeson, an English expert on the subject, as saying: "Had we set out with the deliberate intention of manufacturing juvenile delinquents, could we have done it in any more certain way?"

## MR. BRYAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT

Calls on President Wilson and Will Begin at Once by Speaking in Aid of Farm Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. J. Bryan called on the President this morning and later visited various officials in the State Department. He said he wished merely to give utterance to the President and others of his purpose to stand by the Government in the war.

Mr. Bryan told the President he was willing to serve on the firing line or anywhere else the President wants him. He said he had but one specific thing to urge, war time prohibition. If the Government thinks there ought to be universal military service or conscription, or any other way of raising an army, Mr. Bryan will get right behind whatever plan the Government proposes and do everything he can to make it a success.

He will begin at once as a "recruiting officer" among the civilian population of the country called upon to offer their services in furnishing supplies of every kind, that the war may be brought to a speedy and successful close. He will set out tonight speaking before meetings in various parts of the country, outlining the part the citizen can play in support of the Government.

"I do not care to discuss any question before Congress," Mr. Bryan said, "but whatever the Government says is right I shall support it to the uttermost. I am heartily in sympathy with this effort to conserve food by not allowing the bread supply to be shortened in order to lengthen the supply of alcohol."

Mr. Bryan conferred with various executive departments to gather such information as the Government wishes disseminated among the people to encourage enlistment. After his visit to the White House he gave this statement to newspaper men:

"I called upon the President to pay my respects and confirm my telegram sent the day that the state of war was declared to exist. I do not care to discuss any question before Congress. Whatever the Government does is right, and I shall support it to the uttermost. I take it for granted that the people will unhesitatingly support any action taken by the Government in war. The Government speaks for the whole country and there should be no division, no dissent."

"I have a number of speaking dates, made before this situation arose. They can be canceled at any time my services are needed by the Government. These meetings however, will give me the opportunity to bring before the audience I address the part that the citizen can play in support of the Government. I am collecting now from Government sources such information as they desire spread and shall use that information both in my speeches and my paper."

Mr. Bryan will confer with Secretary Houston as to what he can do in "farm recruiting." He will speak tonight at Leighton, Pa. Saturday at Shamokin, Pa., and later at Itasca, N. Y.

## Recruiting Progressing

Recruiting for service in the various branches of the United States Army and Navy is progressing at a rapid rate in Boston today. The crowd of applicants at the Army station was particularly large, and it was with difficulty that the officers in charge handled the stream of young men who wanted to enlist. Eight recruits were sent this morning to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., in addition to 13 sent yesterday.

Two Canadian soldiers just returned to St. John, N. B., from active service overseas, telegraphed the Marine Corps recruiting station this morning offering their services as aid in getting enlistments. Six substations in Greater Boston will be opened by the Marine Corps tomorrow. These stations will act as information bureaus for the Marine Corps, and will be in charge of sergeants or women volunteers. Applications of former marines for reenlistment are coming in in satisfactory numbers.

Fifteen men enlisted at the Navy recruiting station this morning as compared with 13 for all day yesterday. Lewis Hewitt, a printer, offered this morning to print 20,000 posters for Navy recruiting purposes free of charge.

## Volunteer Farm Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative McCormick of Illinois is to introduce into the House a bill providing for a volunteer army for increasing agricultural production similar to that recently proposed by the University of Illinois. Men above military age, otherwise unable to pass military examinations and those under military age will be used by the Government on both private and public farms.

## LOS ANGELES HOME GARDENS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Fully 1250 persons have cultivated vacant lot gardens in the campaign to reduce the cost of living by home raising of vegetables, according to the report of T. P. Lamb, secretary of the Home Garden Committee, says the Tribune. That 125 persons have been supplied with potato seeds, upon promise to pay back the loan when they harvest their crop from vacant lot gardens, and that 236 persons have been provided with free garden seeds, and that the number of home gardens planted this year as the result of the campaign of the Home Garden Committee is fully 3000 greater than last year, was the estimate of the secretary of the committee.

## U. S. STEEL HEAD TELLS POSITION OF HIS CONCERN

(Continued from page one)

the total product of the mills of the United States. We have no desire nor disposition to increase that percentage so that we could be justly accused of endeavoring to secure a monopoly.

In reply to a question from a stockholder Judge Gary said that the total taxes of the corporation this year would be between \$60,000,000 and \$65,000,000.

In response to another question, he said that the products of the corporation sold to the Government would probably be not more than one twentieth of the total. He also said that all of the contracts on the books may not be canceled.

All motions proposed were unanimously approved and the five directors nominated were re-elected. The meeting adjourned at 1:35 P. M.

## CITY AND STATE OFFICIALS CONFER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred mayors, city and state officials of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut at the Waldorf this afternoon planned a permanent organization for the war time purpose of simplifying marketing problems and eliminating waste.

Borough President Marks made a plea for simpler dinner menus, eliminating courses which are wasted. "This meeting, the first tri-state organization in the country should sound a note of greater production and less waste for other sections of the country to follow," he said. "Patriotism is shown not only in battle but in our daily life by self sacrifice."

C. H. Benson outlined the plans of the Department of Agriculture for increased production of foodstuffs.

## STATE GIVES ORDERS TO KANSAS COMPANY

TOPEKA, Kan.—Stock-jobbing operations of some members of the board of directors of the Commercial Refining Company, a Wichita million dollar corporation, received a severe setback recently from the State Blue Sky Commission, says the Capital. S. M. Brewster, Attorney-General; J. T. Botkin, Secretary of State, and Walter Wilson, State Bank Commissioner, held a long session with representatives of the oil company, and at the conclusion of the meeting notified Chester L. Long, attorney for the company, that his clients would have to do the following things if they desired to sell any more stock in the State:

Return \$24,000 in stock, or cash, paid to themselves—as bonus in the purchase of the Salina Oil Company. Return such further amounts as examiners appointed by the bank commissioner may determine were paid in excess of the actual value of the stock of the Salina Oil Company. That the money paid out of the company treasury for a certain oil lease be returned.

That all the stock of the corporation in the hands of M. D. Sampson, Fred Talbot, William Newlands, E. C. Ford, D. K. Bean, Frank Hageman, J. T. Daniels and L. C. Riley, be placed in escrow with the State Bank Commissioner. This part of the order refers only to stock held by these men at the time an order was issued revoking the permit of the company to sell stock, about six weeks ago.

That the officers and directors of the company take steps immediately to require L. C. Riley to pay back to the company the difference between the par value of the stock purchased by him and the amount actually received by the corporation in cash as the net proceeds of the sale of the stock.

Pending the carrying out of the terms of the "peace protocol," Bank Commissioner Wilson is to appoint a deputy, who shall have general oversight of the affairs of the company; access to all its books, and who shall keep Mr. Wilson informed of the business and affairs of the company.

## SWAMPS MAY BEAR CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah of Idaho introduced in the Senate this afternoon a bill proposing to increase the food production in the United States by the reclamation of arid and swamp lands. Government aid to the extent of \$25,000,000 is contemplated.

## WAR ROAD WORK OFFERED

PORTLAND, Me.—The State Highway Commission, through its chief engineer, Paul D. Sargent of Augusta, has offered the War Department the entire machinery and equipment for road building of the department and all to be found in the State for the purpose of building military roads, says the Express-Advertiser.

## CUBAN REBEL CAPTURED

HAVANA, Cuba (Monday)—General Eduardo Guzman, a member of the Cuban Congress and one of the most important of the surviving leaders in the recent rebellion, was captured at Jarnee, near Havana, and brought to Cabana fortress today. His command, it was stated, was entirely dispersed.

## EQUAL PAY BILL DEFEATED

The Massachusetts House today rejected, by a roll call vote of 132 to 81, the bill providing for the payment of equal salaries to men and women teachers in the public schools of Boston who perform similar work.

## SUNDAY GARDENING BILL

The Massachusetts Senate today admitted the petition of Senator Beck of Chelsea to permit the cultivation of gardens on Sunday and referred it to the Committee on Legal Affairs under a suspension of the rules.

## TEACHERS URGED TO SERVE NATION WITH PEACE IDEALS

Secretary of American School Peace League Issues Statement to Instructors of Country

Loyal and earnest service to the Nation in the present war without giving up the ideals of constructive peace is called for by the secretary of the American School Peace League, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, in a letter addressed to the teachers of the country on the observance of peace day, May 18. The letter says in part:

"We recognize that our Government has been loath to join the struggle and searching deliberation. The will of the majority of Congress has declared war and it is the duty of all Americans to accept this mandate. The voice of law commands loyal and earnest service, and American patriotism will respond to the call. Service is the privilege of each and every citizen, and the measure of service is always the nation's need."

"President Wilson challenges American patriotism in his plea to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus. There will be an interchange of good-will, regardless of race or nationality. A cult of hatred has no place in free America, for tolerance is the first principle of democracy."

Let us scorn to hate. In the midst of the conflict, which is waged for international freedom, let us reassert our belief in law, the absolute prerequisite for a democratic world. While we fight let us prepare for peace. We shall not be true to our young citizens if we withhold from them the hope of a new world order. If we are sincere in our plans for peace, we shall impart to those who will determine the life of the future knowledge of those processes which we, according to our judgment, deem wise and practical.

"Our efforts in this direction should not be interrupted. The observance of the 18th day of May, Peace Day, or International Day, which has been the program of the schools of this country and of other countries for over a decade, is of peculiar importance this year when we, through the voice of our President, are professedly waging war for international freedom and justice. We should teach the young people the way to freedom and justice."

## HORSESHOERS AND OWNERS

A conference between the master horseshoers of Boston and the owners of work horses in and around Boston will be held at the Revere House tonight at 8 o'clock by invitation of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association. This will be the first meeting of the kind ever held, and a large attendance is expected. All persons interested in horses will be welcome. Entries for the annual parade are coming in faster than ever before. Entry blanks can be obtained at the office of the association, 15 Beacon Street.

## REFORMATORY OFFICIAL

Percy W. Allen, acting superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, was today named as superintendent of that institution by Col. Cyrus B. Adams, director of the Bureau of Prisons. The appointment will take effect as soon as the appointee files a bond. Mr. Allen has been deputy superintendent and chief clerk of the reformatory, and his service there extends over a period of about 20 years. The salary is \$3500, and in addition quarters, light and fuel will be furnished.

## JAPANESE STUDIES FINANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joint financial operations by Japan and the United States are forecast by Michiyoshi Sugawara, Vice-Minister of Finance in the last Japanese Cabinet, who has come here to study the changed financial situation brought about by the war, and who hopes to go to Europe to continue his investigations, says the Post. The joint financial operations between his country and the United States, which Mr. Sugawara has in mind, involve the financing of China.

## NEW CHILEAN AMBASSADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Santiago Aldunate Bascunian, Ambassador Designate of Chile in the United States, was due to present his credentials to President Wilson at 3 o'clock today. Senator Aldunate was Chilean Minister to Italy and Switzerland before his appointment to the post at Washington, where he arrived about a week ago.

## LARGE REWARD OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A reward of \$5,000,000 to the person inventing a device to protect United States vessels from destruction by torpedo is proposed in a measure introduced into the Senate this afternoon by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. It also is proposed to create a board of merchants shipping defense to perfect such device.

## INVESTIGATE PRICE OF FLAGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first alleged "war speculation" was brought to the front today when the Senate ordered an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of charges that prices on American flags have jumped 100 to 300 per cent since America got into the war. Senator Pomeroy introduced the resolution asking the investigation.

## HOUSE ADOPTS DEFICIENCY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House adopted the General Deficiency Bill this afternoon.

## COMMITTEE IS IN BOSTON TO GREET ENVOYS

(Continued from page one)

more, that it will be abundantly satisfactory to the Allies.

It is not felt that the President has any intention of entering any alliance that would involve the interference of the United States in European politics, nor is it considered that either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Viviani will make any proposition along this line. Indeed, it is not thought that the United States will have to solve any such problem as this.

The United States has entered the war for its own reasons, as the President has pointed out clearly on several occasions. The position of this country is made clear in this respect, even in the appeal issued Sunday to the people of the land. The Nation, as the President has explained, has unsheathed the sword to crush the Prussian autocracy that makes possible the conditions now existing on the seas, and which menaces democratic governments. When the United States, in cooperation with the Allies, who also are fighting for the defeat of Prussianism, has attained its object, its work will be complete. It is the view of Administration officials that the situation in which the United States is placed does not call for any alliance with the Allies further than the winning of the war involves.

It is pointed out that the President himself is committed to the doctrine that every Nation, large and small, must be permitted to work out its own problems in peace and harmony, without aggression from its neighbors and without aggressing upon its neighbors. The International Commission, therefore, will have before it the manifold details of credits, supplies, foods, and munitions that this country stands ready to furnish, as the first necessary step.

## UNITED STATES IS TO CONTROL WIRELESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions controlling the use of radio will be made public by the Navy Department. These are promulgated on President Wilson's recent executive order giving the Navy control of the Nation's wireless system. Anyone operating a station in defiance of the President's orders will be under suspicion as being an enemy agent. Secretary Daniels is issuing the following statement, along with the President's executive order:

"All licenses for radio stations on shore are suspended for the duration of the war. The Secretary of the Navy has directed that during the war all radio sending and receiving stations, other than those operated by the United States Government, be closed. A station is considered closed only when its antenna is lowered, coiled and sealed; ground connection broken and the apparatus dismantled and packed away. It is incumbent upon the owners themselves to close their stations."

"Failure to close a station will result in its apparatus being confiscated by the Government. The owner of a station operating in defiance of this order will be under suspicion of being an enemy agent. It is requested that fullest publicity be given this notice, in order that all persons may be acquainted with these requirements. The Secretary of the Navy takes this means of informing the public."

## SENATE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the Administration bill for raising an army of 2,000,000 men by selective conscription was begun today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Strong sentiment among the committee members favoring some form of volunteer provision was revealed.

It was stated that the preliminary consideration indicates much partisan feeling, with the Republicans being firm for conscription while Democrats lean towards a volunteer army.

## PROHIBITION FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA URGED

Manitoba Legislator on Visit to Vancouver City Tells of Improvement in Home Province Under Dry Rule

ST. JOHN, N. B.—"In my opinion, if the Provincial Government of British Columbia were wise it would pass prohibition as a war measure, and the people would see the benefit of it. So satisfied and gratified would they be with the results that by the time the war was over they would never go back to the license system." So stated D. A. Ross, member of Manitoba Legislature for St. Clements, who is in Vancouver on a visit, says the Telegraph.

Mr. Ross said that since coming to British Columbia and seeing the open bar, after the bars had been closed for nine months in Manitoba, he felt assured that if the people of this Province could but see the beneficial effect of prohibition they would do away with the liquor traffic entirely. They would not hesitate five minutes in passing prohibition here.

Connected as he was with several firms in one way and another, and also with various associations which inquired into the standing of organizations and individuals, he has knowledge of the number of men who now have bank accounts who never possessed such a thing before in their lives. He had discussed this matter with several bank managers and they had told him that prohibition meant more for Manitoba than any other act that had ever been passed by the Legislature.

One could walk down the streets of Winnipeg, as he had done on many occasions, and not see a man under the influence of liquor for days and days together, he declared. A retired wholesale grocer, who had been away for about a year, returned at the end of the winter, and he had stated that the moment he landed there he felt a different atmosphere in the place. Staying two or three days at a hotel he was at a loss to account for this different atmosphere, until all at once he realized they had total prohibition there, that was, so far as the open bar was concerned.

People could still have liquor in their homes by importing it from other provinces, and he agreed with Mr. McLean, who was responsible for the carrying out of the act in Manitoba, that this system was even better than shutting off the traffic altogether, as it would have a better ultimate effect on total Dominion prohibition than if it were shut off entirely.

While he has been in British Columbia, Mr. Ross said he had made it his business, in company with another member of the Manitoba Legislature, to make a round of bars wherever he happened to be, and he was struck with the different classes of men to be seen going there. The bars in Vancouver, for instance, opened at 11 o'clock in the morning, and three minutes after that hour they were crowded. It made one who had had some months' experience of prohibition, wonder at these things.

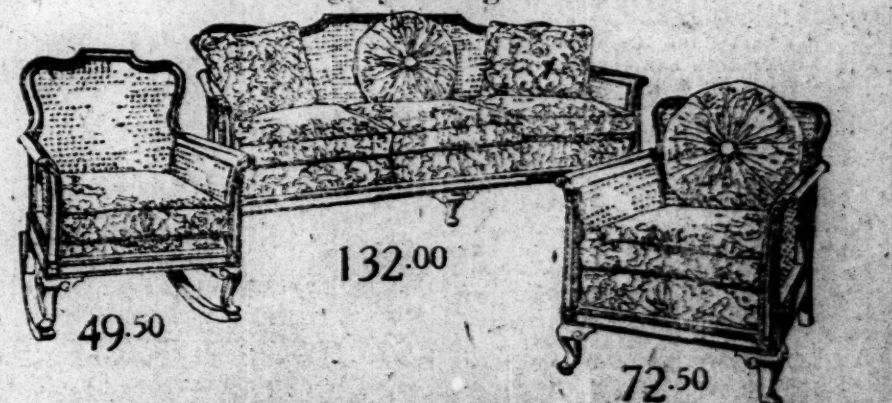
"Manitoba will never go back to the license system," concluded Mr. Ross. "Money that used to go into the pockets of a few hotel men now goes into the pockets of the storekeepers and into the bank. Children are better clothed, and they are better fed, and the better class of hotel men themselves say they would never go back to the old regime."

## Bohemians Called to Enlist

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bohemians in the United States were called upon to enlist under the United States flag at a meeting here of the Bohemian (Czech) Alliance, attended by more than 300 delegates from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Nearly 300 organizations were represented.

**Revell & Co**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Few of the Bargains  
Fine Mahogany Living Room Suits



This suit is a demonstration of the highest type of artistic craftsmanship, in the classic English Queen Anne design. The wood is solid mahogany with inset panels of woven cane. The pieces are well designed and finely proportioned, ample and restful. The finish is a brown mahogany, hand rubbed to a dull eggshell surface.

The upholstering is as luxurious and comfortable as skilled workers can produce. Made by hand in our own shop. Your choice of fine damask or velvet coverings.

Davenport, 152.00 Large Easy Chair, 72.50 Rocker, 55.00

Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.



## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given  
by Massachusetts Commissioner  
to Companies Engaging in  
Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were issued in the past  
week to the following Massachusetts  
corporations:

**S. & A. Taxi Company, Springfield.**—Capital, \$4000; president, William C. Averill; Springfield; treasurer, Daniel D. Souther, Springfield; clerk, Henry C. Cook, Springfield.

**C. E. Perry Company, Inc., Boston.**—Paper; capital, \$10,000; president, Charles L. Aldrich; Boston; treasurer and clerk, Parkman D. Pierce, Boston.

**Eureka Press Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$50,000; president, John C. Kelly, Boston; treasurer, James H. Fender, Malden; clerk, Richard Darcy, Everett.

**The L. S. Brown Charcoal Company, Springfield.**—Capital, \$30,000; president, Luman S. Brown, Springfield; vice-president and treasurer, Joseph S. Smith, Springfield; clerk, Almon E. Remington, Springfield.

**Josephine S. Smith, Inc., Springfield.**—Millinery; capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Josephine S. Smith, Springfield; clerk, Edwin S. Gardner, Springfield.

**Mummer Street Garage Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$25,000; president, Jacob Racich, New York; treasurer and clerk, Matthew Racich, Boston.

**Canton Engineering Company, Canton.**—Capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, Charles V. Reynolds, Canton; clerk, Edward B. Reynolds.

**Moody Bridge Garage Company, Lowell.**—Capital, \$10,000; president, Albert B. Anderson, West Roxbury; treasurer, Nils T. Kjellstrom, Rosindale; clerk, Alfred E. Sweet, Newton.

**McCreary & Wood, Inc., Fall River.**—Hardware; capital, \$20,000; president, John A. McCreary, Fall River; treasurer and clerk, Albert C. Wood, Fall River.

**Union Security Corporation, Boston.**—Capital, \$100,000; president, Albert H. Sawyer, Newburyport; treasurer, Frank E. Sibley Jr., New York; clerk, Bruce Wyman, Newton.

**Horrigan & Doe Co., Boston.**—Wholesale meat dealer; capital, \$25,000; president, John H. Horrigan, Boston; treasurer, William A. Doe, Watertown; clerk, Albert H. Bridgman, Malden.

**American Cinema Company, Boston.**—Motion picture; capital, \$100,000; president, John C. Gibson, Brookline; vice-president, Maurice E. Morey, Boston; treasurer and clerk, Joseph B. Jacobs, Brookline.

**H. Lisker & Co., Inc., Boston.**—Furs; capital, \$10,000; president, Max Goldman, Chelsea; treasurer, Harry Lisker, Boston; clerk, Samuel Cohen, Boston.

**G. W. Smith & Sons, Inc., Dryden.**—Capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Owen Goldsmith, Brookline; clerk, George W. Smith, Brookline.

**Colby Motor Company, Inc., Boston.**—Capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Lawrence W. Colby, Lowell; clerk, Helen F. Loeschner, Methuen.

**K. R. Charlton, Inc., Holyoke.**—Automobiles; capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Kenneth R. Charlton, Holyoke; clerk, Patrick J. Garvey, Holyoke.

**Midway & Prentice, Inc., Worcester.**—Iron and steel; capital, \$25,000; president, Henry F. Midway, New York; treasurer, Robert L. Prentice, Worcester; clerk, Edna R. West, Worcester.

**Universal Motor Truck Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$10,000; treasurer, A. Ingham Blomfield, Lexington; clerk, M. Esther Shorey, Arlington.

**Sunshine Land Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$10,000; president, George A. Nutt, Somerville; treasurer and clerk, Helen V. Donoghue, Boston.

**D. F. Sullivan, Inc., Fall River.**—Shoes; capital, \$25,000; president and treasurer, Daniel F. Sullivan, Fall River; clerk, Daniel J. Sullivan, Fall River.

**Ray State Shoe Company, Chelsea.**—Capital, \$10,000; president, Joseph Rubin, Chelsea; treasurer, Julius King, Chelsea; clerk, Myer Katz, Salem.

**Thibert Manufacturing Company, Worcester.**—Automobiles; capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, George A. Thibert, Worcester; clerk, George A. Reed, Worcester.

**The Associated Service Corporation, New Bedford.**—Chemical and engineering business; capital, \$10,000; president, Everett H. Hinchey, New Bedford; treasurer and clerk, Norman M. Pauli, Fall River.

**City Realty Company, Pittsfield.**—Capital, \$20,000; president, Hiram B. Wellington, Pittsfield; treasurer, H. Calvin Ford, Pittsfield; clerk, Frederick Kahl, Pittsfield.

**F. S. Williams Manufacturing Company, Bridgewater.**—Lumber; capital, \$15,000; president and clerk, Franklin S. Williams, Bridgewater; treasurer, Clinton V. Sargent, Boston.

**Cummings Button Works, Boston.**—Capital, \$50,000; president, Henry H. Cummings, Newton; treasurer, Irving C. Deatur, Malden; clerk, Harvey L. Boutwell, Malden.

**Allen Hall Company, Boston.**—Household furnishings; capital, \$75,000; president, Walter B. Allen, Worcester; treasurer and clerk, Everett H. Hall, Reading.

**Manchester Calculating Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$4500; president, Frank H. Manchester, Cambridge; treasurer and clerk, Alice V. LaMarchant, Cambridge.

**Consolidated Rubber Company, Cambridge.**—Capital, \$20,000; president, Albert J. Greene, Revere; treasurer, John L. Marsh, Boston; clerk, Walter E. Elliott, Hatt, Mansfield.

**Groton Granite Company, Boston.**—Capital, \$25,000; president, Franklin F. Phillips, Jr., Cambridge; treasurer, Harold Fuller Reed, Brookline; clerk, Evelyn G. Mullen, Waltham.

**Stanhish Mills Company, Medford.**—Cotton goods; capital, \$50,000; president, William H. Gray, Medford; treasurer, Ernest A. Wyse, Medford; clerk, Leon C. Rich, Melrose.

**Gold Mark Knitting Company, Boston and Woonsocket, R. I.**—Capital, \$150,000; president, James McCarthy, Woonsocket, R. I.; treasurer, William McCarthy, Woonsocket, R. I.; clerk, James A. Drury, Boston.

**The C. B. Edwards Company, Haverhill.**—Shoes; capital, \$20,000; president, Theodore H. Lebosquet, Haverhill; treasurer, Charles B. Edwards, Haverhill; clerk, Charles H. Reed, Haverhill.

**Edwin A. Davis, Inc., Boston.**—Meats; capital, \$30,000; president and treasurer, Samuel J. Linsky, Boston; clerk, Abe Linsky, Boston.

**Simpson & Rowland Company, Lowell.**—Groceries; capital, \$50,000; president, Edmund T. Simpson, Lowell; treasurer, Charles T. Rowland, Lowell; clerk, J. Victor Caray, Lowell.

**CONVENTION FOR BOSTON**  
The convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has just been advised that the 1917 convention of the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers will be held in Boston, Nov. 15 to 17.

## MISCHA ELMAN IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Mischa Elman in violin recital, Symphony Hall, afternooon of April 15, Philip Gordon, accompanist. The program: Concerto, D minor, Spohr; concerto, G minor, Bach-Nachter; variations on a theme of Mozart, Scarlatti; "Etude Melodique," Rode (piano accompaniment by Elman); "Valse Caprice," Karl Rissland; "Elégie," Ernst; "Caprice Basque," Sarasate.

If Mr. Elman was disappointed at the size of the house which greeted him on Sunday afternoon, he gave no sign, but went through his program, obligingly adding an encore between each number in response to the applause. This was frequent and hearty, but a considerable part of it came from the ranks of the standees, a great many of whom stamped into the empty 22 seats before Mr. Elman came on to the stage and then proceeded to insist that they be given their money's worth by clamoring for encores.

Mr. Elman has gained much of poise with the years, but at the same time he has lost much of the fire which characterized his early playing. To counterbalance this there has not been a sufficiently adequate development of tone. Hence Mr. Elman stands in the peculiar position of occupying a place between the reputation of his youth, which in the nature of things was at best transient, and the reputation of maturity, which he has not yet earned. As his tone develops and gains in flexibility and beauty, he will find the acclaim which formerly greeted him will return in larger measure than ever, because he will have more to justify it.

In the Bach concerto, which was almost too well arranged by the Hungarian violinist, Naches, to be purely Bach, Mr. Elman's hearers had an inkling of what this violinist will some day be able to do. The musical understanding is there, the skill of the bowing arm is remarkable, the intonation is exact—there is lacking just a little more development of the left hand. Mr. Elman paid a tribute to Boston and the Symphony Orchestra by playing a composition by one of the first violinists of the orchestra, Karl Rissland. The piece has a pretty melody and interesting configuration and was played con amore.

Philip Gordon played the piano accompaniments most acceptably.

## MR. HOFMANN HEARD IN CHOPIN PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Josef Hofmann, pianist—Program of works by Chopin, presented in Carnegie Hall, New York, afternooon of April 14, Ballade, G minor; nocturne, E flat major; waltz, A flat major; impromptu, A flat major; mazurka, C sharp minor; sonata, B flat minor; études, C sharp minor, A flat major, F major and G flat major; berceuse; polonaise, A flat major. The concert was chosen for the benefit of the Polish relief fund.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Hofmann on this occasion was not himself. He was something better. He was not the man of heavy hands he has formerly been; he was not the pianist of yesterday, who was fain to play a program of big compositions, executing his scales in a grand, assertive style, declaiming his themes melodramatically and pausing for nothing the whole afternoon long except to acknowledge handclapping. Far from being that kind of an artist on Saturday, he brought the piano tone down to a clavichord-like thinness, he outlined his rhythms delicately and he made his melodies as the song of a child. Moreover, at the conclusion of his only long number, the B flat minor sonata, he gave his hearers an intermission, granting them a few minutes in the midst of things for adjusting the allegro and adagio moods of the music to whatever aspirations and apprehensions they happen at present to entertain, and permitting them to meditate on a Chopin they have not known before.

In his setting forth of important melodies, such as are heard in the E flat major nocturne, in the funeral march of the sonata, in the F sharp major nocturne—which was given as a recital number—and in the G flat major étude, the pianist was plainly taking expression out of the realm of virtuoso formalism and making it a large human affair of now and here. And even in his ordering of matters that are commonly regarded as technical and theoretical, he brought out strange poignancies and actualities. Take, for example, his crescendo of accent in the funeral march, which, considered from a strictly mechanical view, was an extraordinary achievement. How much more there was than progress of emphasis and control of touch! How deeply in these successions of solid chords the pianist searched into the heart of the times!

No record in any graphic art could be imagined that would tell more eloquently the hopes of the community in these very hours. Take, too, the question—trifling some might call it—of the difference in sound between the key of F sharp in one of the nocturnes and that of G flat in one of the études. The pianist showed the distinction perfectly, as far as the argument from performance could show it. As an account of academic point to great satisfaction. And while doing this, he typified, as interpreter, the world balancing in its thought the nicest moral issues.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House — "The Garden of Allah." 8:15.  
Copley — "The Masquerader." 8:10.  
Hollis — "John Drew in 'Major Pendennis.'" 8:15.  
Keith's — "A Tailor-Made Man." 8:15.  
Mattinee — "Daddy at Keith's." 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

## OLIVER DENTON IN RECITAL FOR PIANO

Oliver Denton in piano recital, Jordan Hall, afternooon of April 14. The program: Sonata "Eroica," op. 54, MacDowell; pavane, Ravel; étude, op. 3, No. 10, Scriabine; bourrée, op. 10, No. 4 (first time), Schostak; "Midwinter," "Indian Idyl," "From a Log Cabin," "The Joy of Autumn," (from "New England Idyls," op. 62), MacDowell; "St. Francis Walking on the Waves," "Valse Oubliée," rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10, Liszt.

Mr. Denton, on this occasion, his second recital of the season here, amply verified the favorable impression gained at his first appearance in January. His interpretation of the MacDowell "Eroica" sonata was noteworthy in many respects. The noble structural outline of this sonata and its contrasting moods of expression make it call for something more than a formal reading—it demands a broad vision with unstinted rhythmic impulse, a keen insight into color and nuance and, withal, the ability to create atmosphere. Mr. Denton fulfilled these requirements admirably. The étude of Scriabine was well and brilliantly played, evidencing the artist's apparently unlimited technical resources. The first of the Liszt group would hardly seem deserving of a place on the programs of serious artists today. It has no real musical value, and at best is nothing more than a melodramatic effort. The tenth Hungarian rhapsody was well rendered and Mr. Denton generously responded at the end of the program with extra numbers.

As mentioned here before, there is a tendency in Mr. Denton's playing to overemphasize the need of running the whole gamut of the tonal strength of his instrument, instead of reserving these smashing climaxes for well appointed moments. This may not be an altogether conscious trait, but may be due possibly to a well developed sense of dynamic feeling, somewhat untrained. With this exception Mr. Denton's playing gives much pleasure and we may confidently expect greater achievements in the future.

There was a fair-sized and well pleased audience.

## MR. GABRILOWITSCH DIRECTS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Orchestral Concert, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Conductor; Pablo Casals, Soloist—Zollan Hall, New York, afternooon of April 13. The program: Beethoven, "Egmont" overture; Mozart, symphony in G minor; Beethoven, "Leonora" overture, No. 3; Haydn, concerto for violin and orchestra in D major; Grieg, suite, "Céphale et Procris" (edited by Mottl).

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By using an orchestra of reasonable size, Mr. Gabrilowitsch was able to perform the Mozart symphony in G minor with an appropriately light sonority. Furthermore, by giving his concert in a comparatively small hall, he could set the work before his listeners with just the intimacy that was desirable. Prescribing the tone balance of violins, oboes and other instruments exactly as he wished in his temporary group of players, he had the best possible conditions for reading the simple score in a polished and elegant manner. Choosing his men according to his needs, he was not obliged to sacrifice historic illusion. He had things, in fact, as nearly right as could be imagined for reviving the Eighteenth Century symphony in a truthful style. He was far better command of the situation than he has ever been when reviving old music at his piano recitals. Indeed, in his carefully adjusted choirs of strings and woodwind, he had means for reproducing the part which he has distinctly lacked when expressing himself on his solo instrument.

The playing of the Beethoven numbers in association with the Mozart number illustrated instructively the growth of orchestral method in 25 momentous years. The change from a mere rhythm of measures in the minut of the symphony to a rhythm of moods, now ruminative, now assertive, in the "Leonora" overture, showed the audience a formal and aristocratic theory of art giving place to a free and democratic one; it pictured tellingly the period when the musical patron declined and the musical public rose in importance.

The conductor of Sunday afternoon would probably not think of calling out people to an educational concert. At the same time, he is too enthusiastic a scholar to try to hide any instruction that the program itself would obviously convey. His concerts will be greatly worth while if they all keep up to the mark of the first one of the series. He won enthusiastic applause for orchestral interpretations that were as exquisite and vital as his piano work would promise them to be. His soloist in the Haydn violoncello concerto, Mr. Casals, also won the approval of the large house. His study of the concerto was brilliant in point of execution, though it was a little severe in point of sentiment. Except in the performance of the Haydn number, the conductor directed his scores from memory.

## NATIONAL ANTHEM SUNG BY 20,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An impressive patriotic demonstration occurred in one of the city parks today, at an open air concert in commemoration of the fifty-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death. When the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" more than 20,000 persons bared their heads and sang the words, while thousands waved small American flags. There was another demonstration when the "Marseillaise" was played. Several city and county officials addressed the throng. Every demand by the speakers for the prosecution of relentless warfare against Prussian militarism was greeted with cheering.

## BROOKLINE CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT

Brookline Choral Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, in third concert, Brookline Town Hall, afternooon of April 15, assisted by Boston Festival Orchestra. Miss Geneva Jeffers, soprano, William Hicks, tenor, Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto, Bernard H. Ferguson, baritone. The program: "The Star Spangled Banner," Cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," Goring Thomas, "The Unforeseen," Cyril Scott; "The Boy and the Birds," Taubert; "A Rondel of Spring," Bibb; Mrs. Hemenway, "Deep River," Burleigh; "Oh, Think of Me," Czerwony; "My Native Land," Kaun; Mr. Ferguson, "The Song," Brahms, chorus of women. "The Rose Leaves Are Falling Like Rain," Hadley; "Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces," Young; "Ecstasy," Rummell; Miss Jeffers, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan, chorus and orchestra. "America."

The success of this young society, achieved so readily in its second season, speaks well for the enthusiasm and support of its members, as well as the indefatigable efforts of its conductor, Mr. Mollenhauer. The choral work presented yesterday is typical of Goring Thomas' melodic style of writing; it has many lovely passages and affords opportunity for much dramatic feeling, which the chorus easily fulfilled.

The voices are well balanced in each section, and the precision of attack and general ensemble showed the results of excellent drilling. With continued experience, the finer delicacies of shading and expression will naturally become more manifest. At present, however, the Brookline Choral Society bids fair to become an organization to be reckoned with.

The tenor role in the cantata was acceptably taken by William Hicks, of Boston, in the absence of Mr. Bruce. The soloists each sustained their parts with success and gave the audience much pleasure in the latter part of the program, in their groups of songs.

A large audience showed its appreciation by generous applause.

## EXAMINATION OF SHIPS IS TO BEGIN

J. Harland Gardner of New York, a naval constructor, and one of the committee of five, appointed by the United States Shipping Board, to examine and survey the German and Austrian steamers recently seized at Boston, arrived here today from New York. The others of the committee are expected to arrive late today. They are: Stephenson Taylor, Frank S. Martin, George Robinson, and Robert McGreggor.

These men will make a complete examination of the machinery and hulls of the seized vessels, and determine what is necessary to make the vessels seaworthy as well as estimate the length of time required and the cost of repairs. The vessels were seriously damaged by their crews before they were seized by the United States.

Mr. Gardner reached the Custom House at Boston early today, and said that the committee would work in secret and report directly to the Shipping Board. They are expected to be here several days, and Mr. Gardner refused to state any plans of the committee or when repairs would be started. Mr. Gardner was in consultation with Edmund Billings, collector of the port, for some time today, and cooperation of the customs officials here is understood to be planned as an aid to the work of the committee. The members of the committee are composed of naval constructors and naval architects. Until their arrival, Mr. Gardner was occupied with preliminary work regarding the duties they will perform.

## CONCORD MODIFIES ANNUAL CELEBRATION

CONCORD, Mass.—On account of the war, Concord's celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the skirmish at Concord bridge, next Thursday, is to be modified, according to the Patriot's Day program made public today by the Board of Selectmen.

The day's program will begin at sunrise with the ringing of church bells and raising of flags throughout the town, but for the first time in many years the firing of the national salute by the Concord Independent Battery will be dispensed with, as the members of the battery belong to Company I, Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., which has left town for guard duty. The salutes at noon and sunset also will be omitted.

The annual track and field meet will not be held, owing to the cancelling of the meet by the Mechanics Arts High School.

From 2 to 5 o'clock in Monument Square a band concert is to be given by the Marlboro Band, and at 3 o'clock, the annual baseball game between the Concord High School nine and the Mechanics Arts High School team will take place.

## WEBB COMMERCE BILL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomerene for the Interstate Commerce Committee this afternoon favorably reported the so-called Webb Bill for promoting export commerce by legalizing the combination of domestic concerns for maintaining collective selling agencies abroad.

## ARMS OF GERMANS SEIZED

United States secret service agents entered the house of William H. Bloss, a native of Germany, in Melrose Saturday, and seized two rifles, two revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. After the visit Mr. Bloss, who was not taken into custody, said that he purchased the weapons to protect his house against robbers.

## FEDERAL DAM AT MINNEAPOLIS NEARLY READY

Project, Constructed at a Cost of \$1,400,000, Will Make the Flour City the Head of Navigation on the Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—This city, by the middle of June, will become the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, with the completion of the Government dam below Minnehaha Falls and the opening of the locks to boats. The dam, which has been under construction more than seven years, at a cost of \$1,400,000, is virtually finished now, and the engineers are awaiting only the passing of the season of high water in the river to close the floodgates. Besides providing a 9½-foot stage of water between Ft. Snelling and the Washington Avenue Bridge in Minneapolis, the dam will furnish water for the development of 15,200 horsepower. The power project, however, will not be completed for another year.

The original project for lock and dam construction in the Mississippi here was started with the adoption of the River and Harbor Act in 1894, and provided for the construction of what is now known as lock and dam No. 2, above the Marshall Avenue bridge. On this project \$786,851 was expended by the Federal engineers before it was found inadvisable, and the new dam, farther down the river, was started. The water from the new project will cover entirely the first structure, which remains in the river, less than half completed.

The dam is of the hollow construction type, 568 feet long. The powerhouse foundation is 150 by 112 feet, and is built on sand rock. The lock has a length of 350 feet between the miter sills, and a width of 80 feet, with a lift of 30 feet. It is built on sand-rock, sand, gravel, and broken limestone slabs. The discharge of the river at the dam varies from 1800 to 54,000 cubic feet per second, the variation in the strength of the current complicating the task of the engineers. The slope of the river at this point is five feet per mile, and its width 700 feet. From the site of the dam project to the Washington Avenue bridge, there was a low-water depth of 2.5 feet, and the current was swift, making navigation impossible except during extremely high water.

When the floodgates are closed the water will be backed up to a low-water depth of 9½ feet, and a "lake" will be formed, 4.86 miles long and varying in width from 800 to 1000 feet. At its lower end this lake will have a depth of 30 feet. It is on this handsome body of water that Minneapolis civic interests are planning a celebration from July 2 to 6, to be called a water sports carnival.

The center of interest will be the regatta of the Mississippi River Power Boat Association, but there will be strictly civic features also which will take some notice of the voyage of Father Hennepin, who gave his name to Hennepin County and Hennepin Avenue, down this same broad stream many years ago.

The lock itself could accommodate heavy traffic on the river. A complete lockage, up and down, can be made in half an hour, meaning that in that time the lock, at low level, can be filled to high level, the boats let out, new boats, bound downstream, let in, the water level lowered and these boats released. Forty-eight lockages a day are thus made possible. The lock can be operated by two men.

The city, as already related in these columns, will be prepared for the opening of river navigation with 110,000 docks and sea-wall, and is preparing to provide tracks and a warehouse.

## SHIP CARPENTERS ARE BEING SOUGHT

Efforts to list all wooden ship carpenters in this vicinity are being made today by officials of the United States Employment Service at Boston, following telegraphic orders from Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner General of Immigration. Inspector W. J. Burke began a systematic search for skilled men, and plans to forward lists of such men to Washington next Thursday. It is understood that the men are wanted to work on the wooden vessels to be built at Newburyport, and any other port where Federal orders may be placed.

Similar action is understood to be planned all along the Atlantic seaboard and wherever competent men can be secured. All branches of the Federal free employment service throughout the nation are taking similar action, it is understood, in a sweeping effort to secure skilled help to hasten the construction of a large fleet of wooden ships.

## WOMAN FINED FOR LIQUOR SALE

MALDEN, Mass.—As the result of the efforts of the Malden Police Department to prevent the illegal sale of liquor in no-license territory Miss Ida Losofsky of 410 Prospect Street was found guilty of the illegal sale of liquor and fined \$50 by Judge Charles M. Bruce in the Malden District Court today. The case was continued from March 17, and the defendant was given until April 25 to pay the fine. Special Officer Frank Lenhan appeared as plaintiff for the Police Department.

## REAL ESTATE

George J. Wilson has bought of Abby Newhall the dwelling house at 7 Sparhawk Street, Brighton, assessed for \$4200 with \$2300 of that amount on 7726 square feet of land, and of Frank G. Newhall, the dwelling house at 9 Sparhawk Street, assessed for \$5700 including \$2300 on the 7750 square feet of land.

Mary I. Doolittle has sold to Frederick W. Pearce, the frame house and 2437 square feet of land at 774 Dudley Street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$10,200 and the land carries \$6700 of that amount.

Walter N. Rutherford has purchased from Philip McMorow the frame house and 4500 square feet of land on Spencer Street. The estate is valued at \$3100, including \$1100 carried on the land.

**SALES IN SOUTH AND NORTH END**  
Emma F. Whitcomb has bought the four-story and basement brick house owned by Harriet E. Aldrich at 680 Massachusetts Avenue near Harrison Avenue, South End. The parcel carries an assessment of \$3500 which includes \$3400 on 1950 square feet of land.

Another property sold is a three-story brick and frame building at 20 Sheafe Street, North End, on 1750 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$8000 and the land carries \$5200. Nicola Garofalo sold to Prisco Capucelle.

## SALE IN BROOKLINE

William W. Tripp has sold his new frame house and garage and about 7000 square feet of land at 75 Clinton Road, to H. G. MacDougall of Boston, who buys for occupancy. The property is new and as yet unassessed. Chamberlain & Wheeler Inc. were brokers.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending April 14, 1917:

Trans.	Mort.	Amount of actions gages mortgages
April 9.....	157	79 \$487,965
April 10.....	48	26 104,155
April 11.....	65	33 584,250
April 12.....	61	29 99,891
April 13.....	71	32 195,200
April 14.....	55	26 52,850
Totals.....	467	235 \$1,524,311
Same week 1916.....	530	213 1,975,371
Same wk 1915.....	530	281 2,148,113
Wk end April 7, '17.....	428	196 1,578,672

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Larchmont St., 43 rear, Ward 19; Mary L. Mannix; brick garage.  
Ole St., 45 rear, Ward 5; Baxter St., 7, Ward 9; Edgar T. Ward Co.; brick mfg.  
Washington St., 192-204, State St., 2 to 18, Ward 5; trees; Devonshire Bldg., A. H. Bowditch; brick mercantile.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Antonio and Joseph Faraire, fishermen from the schooner W. H. Moody, have returned safely to their homes in Provincetown, it was learned today, after straying from their vessel off Orleans April 8, while hauling trawls. They were afloat several days, finally reaching land near Chatham and returning home by train.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today: Steamer Breaker 196,500 pounds, steamer Wave 188,500, schooners Elizabeth W. Nunn 13,000, Reading 40,600, Edith Silveira 5400, Rebecca 7800, Mary E. Sinnett 2100, Natalie J. Nelson 47,100, Mary C. Santos 52,700, Delphine Cabral 29,100, Emerald 14,000, and Quintal 1500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7, steak \$10.75, \$12, market cod \$6.07, pollock \$8.50, \$9.75, large hake \$11, small hake \$8,



## ABOUT \$750,000 IS EXPECTED FOR BOSTON STREETS

Indications Point to Probability  
of the City Council Indorsing  
the Recommendations of  
Mayor for 1917 Work

According to present indications, \$750,000 will be available this year for continuing the work of repaving of Boston streets. Mayor Curley set aside that amount of money in the budget and the councilmen will be satisfied if the Public Works Department is able to have that amount of money converted into modern and permanent street paving by next fall. Work on the budget by the City Council should be finished within a very few days. The Appropriations Committee begins the final task of the budget contract—the review of the payrolls—tomorrow afternoon.

Of the \$750,000 proposed to be expended on the streets this year, \$150,000 will be used by the Park and Recreation Department for continuing the work of repaving Commonwealth Avenue and several of the driveways in the park system which are badly in need of repairs.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the paving division of the department, expect to have \$600,000 to be used in the reconstruction and repair of the streets of Boston. Of this amount \$100,000 is set aside under executive and councilmanic orders for artificial stone sidewalks. Artificial stone sidewalk rebates will amount to \$20,000. The asphalt repair contract is figured roughly at \$40,000 for this year as the weather stress last winter was unusually severe. These items amount to \$160,000, which must be deducted from the \$600,000 for the paving operations of the Public Works Department, thus leaving about \$440,000 for actual repaving work.

Paving programs devised by Commissioner Murphy and Engineer Sullivan have gone by the board more than once since last fall. The demand of the property owners in Tremont Street for repaving from Boylston to Common and Dartmouth Streets and the decision of the Mayor favorable to the request upset the schedules for this year's work by about \$89,000.

Councilman John J. Attridge and property owners representing they said, \$10,000,000 worth of property in Tremont Street, have demanded that grouted granite block be laid in Tremont, from Castle Square as far as Northampton Street. This work would cost about \$166,000, and Commissioner Murphy was compelled to show them that he did not have the money available to give Tremont Street, so nearly half the total amount of money at his disposal this year.

Even now the commissioner has been compelled to abandon his schedule for paving operations in Congress Street, from Atlantic Avenue to the Fort Point Channel and in Washington Street, from Forest Hills station to Archdale Road.

Just to tide over the emergency, the commissioner is planning to pave Talbot Avenue, between Washington Street and Wells Avenue, Dorchester, with macadam, into which 2½ gallons of Bermudez asphalt binder will be forced per square yard by the penetration method. The road will then be rolled and in a week look just like a sheet asphalt highway and wear nearly as long in that section of the city, it is thought.

Unless the commissioner and the highway division chief are compelled to change their plans again they will lay smooth, modern granite block paving in Washington Street, Elm to Cornhill; State Street, Devonshire to Broad; Brattle Street, Washington to Scollay Square; Beacon Street, Tremont to Park; Somerset Street, Beacon to Ashburton Place; Summer Street, South to Dorchester Avenue; Tremont Street, Castle to Dartmouth, and Atlantic Avenue, Broad to Summer Street. This work will cost about \$241,000.

Washington Street, from Beach to Court, the downtown show street of Boston and the main retail shopping thoroughfare, may be repaved by the city this summer with wood block at a cost of \$27,000. The city has a suit pending against the concern which paved this street over 10 years ago under a 10-year guarantee.

Suit was entered within the time limit but the company has resisted settlement insisting that the city is responsible for the condition of the street through lax methods of relaying when the street was dug up for pipes and conduits. In the meantime the paving can be done without prejudice to the action. Commissioner Murphy believes.

Tremont Street, from Boylston to Common Street, may also be paved with wood block at a cost of \$14,000. The commissioner believes the grade is too steep for wood block but the property owners abutting have asked it and secured a partial promise from the Mayor.

Smooth Granite block paving is planned for Dorchester Avenue from Old Colony Avenue to Andrew Square in South Boston; Bennington Street in East Boston; Rutherford Avenue, from Dunstable to Chapman streets, and in Dorchester Avenue from Freeport to Park streets. Dorchester, for about \$116,300 and sheet asphalt paving for Harvard Street, Charlestown, at the schoolhouse and in Washington Street, from Fairbanks Street to Oak Square, in Brighton, the \$36,500.

## BILL TO KEEP LIQUOR FROM FIGHTING FORCE.

Several Measures in Senate to In-  
crease Efficiency of Army and  
Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator  
Jones of Washington today introduced  
several bills in the Senate designed  
to increase the efficiency of the Army  
and Navy by preventing intoxicants  
reaching the men.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa introduced  
a bill proposing that a tax of \$10 be  
levied on every gallon of spirituous  
liquors manufactured for beverage  
purposes.

War-time prohibition has taken an-  
other advance step in the adoption,  
by the national legislative committee  
of the Anti-Saloon League of America,  
of an emergency program for anti-liquor  
legislation which will be pressed in  
Congress at an early date.

The program includes the prevention  
of sales of liquors to soldiers and  
sailors, establishment of "dry" zones  
around training and mobilization  
camps, stoppage of all interstate ship-  
ments of liquor and grain for its  
manufacture, or the placing of intoxi-  
cants under the provisions of the Har-  
rison antinarcotic act, and the con-  
servation of grain and food material  
now being used for the manufacture  
of liquor. In explaining this program  
the committee states:

"Congress has power to provide for  
the common defense and general wel-  
fare," and it is believed that under  
this power it can prohibit grain and  
food material from being used to make  
liquor during the war. Under this,  
and especially the taxing power of  
the Federal Government, a prohibitive  
tax may be levied on the manufac-  
ture and sale of liquors."

The Administration is already map-  
ping out increased taxes on intoxi-  
cants, and Secretary McAdoo recom-  
mends that Congress, in levying new  
taxes, have the law date back, in or-  
der that huge withdrawals from bond-  
ed warehouses may not be exempted  
from the legislation, with a loss of  
millions of dollars to the Government.

## Prohibition Urged

Former Presidential Nominee Says Dry  
Nation Is Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. Frank  
Hanly, prohibition nominee for Presi-  
dent at the last election, on Saturday  
made the following statement to a  
representative of The Christian Science  
Monitor:

"National prohibition during the war  
period is imperative if we are to meet  
in a high way the responsibilities we  
face. The waste of foods in manufac-  
turing alcohol in any form for bever-  
age purposes at such a time is little  
less than criminal. Moral conditions  
surrounding military camps on the  
Mexican border and elsewhere, due to  
alcohol and kindred evils, are deter-  
ring enlistments throughout 'dry'  
States. Fathers and mothers are will-  
ing to give their sons to their country  
in its defense and in the defense of  
democracy, but they are unwilling that  
the Government should continue to  
permit the existence of such perils to  
them while they are making such a  
defense. This is not only my personal  
view; it is the general conviction. I  
hear it constantly on the streets, on  
trains and in homes throughout the  
Middle West. No more effective na-  
tional defense step could be taken."

Mr. Hanly is now in the East. He  
is to campaign for the next month, un-  
der the Flying Squadron Foundation,  
in the interest of prohibition in Penn-  
sylvania.

## END OF INDENTURE SYSTEM IN FIJI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SUVA, FIJI.—R. A. Harricks, who  
went to London to represent Fiji at  
the Indian labor conference, says that  
the new labor system, if adopted, will  
remove all the objectionable features  
of the present indenture system, and  
at the same time not prove burden-  
some for the employers of labor to meet.

He has no doubt that the system  
can be worked satisfactorily and that  
the requirements of the labor market  
can be met without difficulty. The  
extra cost, however, will be consider-  
able, but that would be more than  
counterbalanced by the advantages  
that are sure to result from a settled  
and workable system of immigration.

The labor, he says, would cost more  
than it has been costing in the past,  
but it will be worth the paying. Fiji  
has been kept under the indenture  
system because of the shortage of  
labor, but under the proposed new  
system the colony would have a  
change to progress.

## ARCHITECTS AND STATE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Neville  
Chamberlain informed a representative  
deputation of architects that he would  
welcome their advice as to the most  
suitable employment for architects  
who enrolled in the national service  
scheme. As a result of the confer-  
ence, an advisory council has been  
formed, and it has been decided that  
architects who enroll for national ser-  
vice will be asked to fill up the form  
in duplicate and to send it to the Royal  
Institute of British Architects, or to  
the nearest architectural society allied  
to the institute. The idea is to collect  
the whole of the offers and send them  
to the national service headquarters  
in the form of a united offer from  
the whole profession.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Work at the Children's House of  
the North End Union is being carried  
on this year under the direction of  
Mrs. Gertrude Tebbutt and her daugh-  
ter, Miss Irene Tebbutt. One of the  
most practical activities is the dress-  
making class for girls, which meets  
two afternoons each week. Here the  
members are given opportunity to  
make clothes for themselves and their  
brothers and sisters. A music depart-  
ment has a goodly enrollment of piano  
and violin pupils. On May 1, the set-  
tlement will hold open house and an  
exhibition of class work. Later in the  
month some of the girls will pre-  
sent the operetta, "Florida." The  
new club house, which is to be finished  
soon, will have a reception parlor, a  
large gymnasium, and an auditorium,  
besides the rooms for club meetings.

Under the auspices of the North  
End Citizens Club of Civic Service  
House, a patriotic celebration will be  
held Thursday evening with Loretto  
Tessellini as presiding officer, and G.  
Lapiano as orator. There will be  
music by the Misses Bigelow, Italian  
songs by Miss Margaret Fliske, and  
Felix Forte will recite "Paul Revere's  
Ride." At 108 Salem Street, under  
the auspices of the Civic Service  
House and other North End social  
agencies, a continuous exhibit is being  
held this week illustrating how to feed  
and clothe the baby. Later it is  
planned to use this same room for the  
marionette theater recently con-  
structed for the presentation of Italian  
puppet shows. Mrs. Bertha Papazian,  
dramatic director of the house, is hav-  
ing the French play, "Polichinelle,"  
translated into Italian for use at the  
theater.

The young people of South Bay  
Union, Ellis Memorial, Denison House,  
Hale House and Lincoln House will  
unite in giving a party at Parker Me-  
morial tomorrow night for the purpose  
of getting acquainted. The evening's  
fun will be a combination of dancing  
and social games.

The regular Monday reception at  
Denison House this afternoon is in  
charge of Miss Vida D. Scudder of  
Wellesley College. The entertainment  
for the neighborhood party Thursday  
evening will be furnished by Welles-  
ley girls and one of the Denison House  
clubs.

In connection with the baby week  
campaign, lectures on the feeding of  
children and similar subjects will be  
given different evenings at Cottage  
Place Neighborhood House, Robert  
Gould Shaw House, Ruggles Street  
Neighborhood House, Norfolk House  
and Jamaica Plain Neighborhood  
House.

The mothers of Jamaica Plain  
Neighborhood are to have a party  
Wednesday evening. On Saturday  
evening the house will join with other  
organizations in a mass meeting at  
Curley's backyard garden project. The  
speakers will be Gertrude Schultz of  
Roslindale, James Spabea of Brockton,  
Prof. Edward Gilbert of Cornell Uni-  
versity, and Prof. Daniel W. O'Brien of  
Amherst Agricultural College, recently  
appointed to take charge of the garden  
work of the Boston public schools.

Tomorrow afternoon the Froebel  
Club will meet at the Elizabeth Pea-  
body House. In the evening an illus-  
trated lecture on the care of children  
will be given in the house theater.  
Thursday evening a Ukrainian play will  
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the Julius Caesar Dramatic Club will  
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repeat "The Lion and the Mouse."

## BETTER SYSTEM OF TRANSPORT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Chambers of  
Commerce in different parts of the  
country are giving much attention to  
the possibility of establishing a better  
system of road motor-transport to re-  
lieve the pressure of goods traffic on  
the railways. During the last two  
years several discussions have taken  
place as to the inauguration of some  
means by which there might be more  
cooperation between those owning mo-  
tor vehicles and those with goods  
which they wish to transport, so that  
the waste which at present obtains  
when frequently a motor lorry makes  
its return journey empty, would be  
avoided. If this could be done, empty  
running and light loading would be  
reduced to a minimum and much ex-  
penditure be saved of labor and fuel.  
Some system of freight exchange is  
required, it is held, by which the de-  
livery of some goods in one direction  
and the collection of others for trans-  
port to the opposite direction might be  
coordinated.

Something has already been at-  
tempted in this way by means of ad-  
vertisements. A typical specimen of  
such an advertisement appeared re-  
cently and was as follows:

Wanted—Return 3 ton loads from  
London to Northampton or Leicester  
twice weekly. Or another:  
Lorry wanted to carry 5 to 10 ton  
loads, Birmingham to London.

The need of local clearing houses  
seems obvious as a means of develop-  
ing this system; at such clearing  
houses the arrangements would be  
made to fit in the return loads with  
outward loads. In the Midlands the  
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce  
are taking the lead in this matter, and  
in London the question is being con-  
sidered by the London Chamber of  
Commerce. There has been a confer-  
ence on the whole matter between rep-  
resentatives of the London Chamber,  
the Ministry of National Service and  
representatives of the whole distribut-  
ing trade, which has resulted in the  
presentation of a memorandum on the  
subject to the National Service De-  
partment. Although it may not be  
settled at once satisfactorily to solve the  
whole problem it is thought that much  
could be done by the establishment of  
a clearing house in London.

## CONCLUSION OF AUSGLEICH FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—The official an-  
nouncement as to the provisional con-  
clusion of the Ausgleich between Aus-  
tria and Hungary reads as follows:  
According to article 25 of the agree-  
ment as to the economic Ausgleich be-  
tween Austria and the lands of the  
Hungarian crown, negotiations as to  
the adjustment of the fiscal and com-  
mercial relations between the two  
states for the period from Jan. 1, 1918,  
onward had to be initiated at the be-  
ginning of the year 1915 at the latest.  
In accordance with this agreement  
negotiations have been conducted for  
a long time past between the Austrian  
and Hungarian governments. Although  
it was necessary to take into account  
the circumstance that the situation  
concerning political-commercial re-  
lations after the world war cannot  
now be foreseen, a provisional re-  
sult has been so far attained that  
there is no longer any obstacle in  
the way of initiating commercial-polit-  
ical negotiations with third states  
particularly with the German Empire.  
Owing to this situation the two gov-  
ernments are not in a position to make  
any further communication whatso-  
ever as to the alleged nature of the  
agreements so far reached must,  
therefore, be regarded as unauthentic.

With this statement the Austrian  
press has perforce had to be content  
and at present there are no other  
channels in Austria through which  
further information can be secured.  
In Hungary, where Parliament is sit-  
ting, the case is different, however,  
and Count Tisza had to reply in the  
House to an interpellation from the  
opposition, many of whose members  
are opposed to an economic agree-  
ment with Austria altogether, while  
others are regarded as opposed to one  
with Germany as well.

On the publication of the foregoing  
announcement, Count Apponyi de-  
clared that he would not oppose a pro-  
visional agreement as such, provided  
it was eventually submitted to Par-  
liament for ratification; but that he  
would oppose one, which, while os-  
tensibly subject to parliamentary sanc-  
tion, was made the basis for agree-  
ments with other states, and thereby  
rendered unalterable.

Whether or not his objections have  
been removed by the statement made  
in the House by the Premier does not  
yet appear. Count Tisza said: The  
negotiations between the two govern-  
ments have already reached such a  
stage as has enabled them to come to  
an agreement concerning the most im-  
portant questions, and on the basis of  
which they are in a position to open  
negotiations with the German Govern-  
ment. This was the meaning of the  
communiqué published, and which I  
can now confirm. Further information  
as to the nature of the agreement can,  
in deference to the interests of the  
state, be given neither by me nor by  
either of the two governments. This  
information would inevitably involve  
the revelation of such details as would  
mean the laying, so to speak, of our  
trump cards on the table. In conduct-  
ing negotiations with other countries  
we must deal as discreetly as possible  
with such agreements as are important  
from the point of view of what con-  
cessions can be obtained from other  
countries in return for possible coun-  
terconcessions. This was the motive  
for dealing as far as possible with  
this question in such a way that not  
until a later stage, when the main  
features of the question have devel-  
oped, shall we have to come before  
the public and the Legislature. This  
fully accords with the other standpoint  
which, if not to the same extent as I  
deputies, has yet been taken into con-  
sideration by the Government to some  
extent, as it has been in the past, and  
will be in the future—the standpoint  
that this question should, if possible,  
be decided not by the present House,  
but by the new one elected after the  
war. I too desire the definite settle-  
ment of the whole question to be post-  
poned until a later period, unless un-  
foreseen circumstances should render  
a different mode of procedure ex-  
pedient. Beyond this I can, to my  
great regret, give no further informa-  
tion as to this question either now or  
in the near future.

The House having taken cognizance  
of this statement, the subject was  
dropped for the time being, and mean-  
while it is understood that the nego-  
tiations with Germany are to be  
opened forthwith. According to the  
existing commercial treaties with that  
country and with Switzerland these  
could have been made to terminate at  
the close of the present year had due  
notice been given by one of the con-  
tracting parties before Jan. 1. Orig-  
inally it was stipulated that Austria  
and Hungary must give that notice in  
concert, but when it began to become  
apparent that Austria would probably  
not be able to take the necessary ac-  
tion in time, owing to the fact that no  
agreement had yet been reached with  
Hungary, the Hungarian Parliament  
authorized the Hungarian Cabinet last au-  
tumn to act independently if it so  
desired. Questioned in the House a  
short time ago as to whether he had  
made use of this authority, Count  
Tisza replied that the Austrian and  
Hungarian governments had since con-  
cluded an agreement between them-  
selves securing to either the right to  
terminate the commercial treaties in  
question independently, but that nei-  
ther made use of that right at the  
end of December. That means that  
these treaties cannot now be repudi-  
ated until the end of the present year,  
after which they would still remain in  
force for 12 months longer, so that  
there appears to be plenty of time in  
which to arrive at a new Austro-Hun-  
garian-German agreement.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Investigations recently made by the  
Wisconsin Experiment Station of the  
production and marketing of butter in  
that State, the first in the United  
States in the butter-producing indus-  
try, show that for every pound of but-  
ter sold to the consumer the farmer  
receives two-thirds of the money and  
the retailer one-tenth. The butter pro-  
duced in the farm dairy is usually  
sold direct to the consumer. The mar-  
ket butter is made in 835 creameries  
in the State, 45 per cent of which are  
owned cooperatively by the farmers.  
This means of manufacturing butter is  
said to be the most successful. The  
creameries pay the farmer more for  
his butter fat, pay the buttermakers  
higher wages, and sell the product for  
a higher price.

The production of peanuts in the  
United States has greatly increased  
since the beginning of the European  
war, because of the discontinuance  
of the importation of peanuts and peanut  
by-products. In the southern sections  
of the United States at present the  
people are being taught to make a  
more general use of peanuts as an ar-  
ticle of general diet. Peanut soup,  
peanut roast, peanut sauce, peanuts in  
combination vegetable salad, peanut  
oil mayonnaise and many other attrac-  
tive dishes are described in recipes  
recently prepared. Reference is made  
to authorized publications on the pea-  
nut as a food staple by those who are  
forwarding the educational campaign.  
These include the United States De-  
partment of Agriculture's Farmers'  
Bulletins: "The Peanut," No. 13; "Nuts  
and Their Uses as Food," No. 332, and  
University of Texas Bulletin No. 13,  
"The Use of the Peanut at Home."

In anticipation of the Government  
buying quantities, the bean market in  
California is strengthening, and while  
no advances have been recorded as yet  
they are expected. The bean move-  
ment during the past month, accord-  
ing to the monthly stock report of H.  
C. Bunker, was one of the heaviest in  
the history of the State. Warehouse  
stocks were drawn upon to the extent  
of 33,647 bags during the month, which,  
added to the arrivals of 127,679 sacks,  
some of which were from the Orient,  
made a total export shipment of 161-  
226 bags.

A Portland (Me.) wholesale produce  
house has paid what is believed is the  
highest price ever paid for cabbage in  
the United States, or in any other  
country, for that matter. A small lot  
was bought from a Cape Elizabeth  
farmer at the rate of \$200 per ton, or  
10 cents a pound. One specially large  
cabbage was picked out and weighed  
to see just how much they were giv-  
ing for that particular one, and as it  
weighed 13 pounds it stood the firm  
\$1.30. And it was not so very long  
ago, as men measure time, that the  
regular price of cabbage in New Eng-  
land was \$6 a ton.

Ground in New York City originally  
intended for the American League  
baseball park has been offered by its  
owner to the city for the purpose of  
providing space for instruction, under  
the Park Department, in the raising  
of vegetables by citizens to reduce  
prices and increase supply.

The commission men and dealers in  
New York City, who build all their  
hopes on the supply and demand law,  
point out that rice, which was selling  
for about 4 cents a pound when the  
Mayor's Food Supply Committee started  
the "use rice" campaign, has now  
crept up around 7 cents, and that it is  
hard to get.

HOME-GROWN TIMBER OUTPUT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—That the work  
and staff of the Home-Grown Timber  
Committee was about to be trans-  
ferred, with the consent of the pres-  
ident of the Board of Agriculture, to  
the War Office, Sir Richard Winfrey stated  
in reply to a question put by General  
Sir Ivor Herbert. He also gave the  
information that, according to a re-  
port made by Mr. Sutherland, director  
of the Home-Grown Timber Commit-  
tee, to the director of timber supplies,  
since the institution of the committee  
in November 1915, up to February of  
this year, approximately 25,000,000  
cubic feet of standing timber had  
been acquired. The committee em-  
ployed about 5800 men, which included  
2683 men of the Canadian Forestry  
Corps and 830 prisoners of war, the  
latter being employed in the produc-  
tion of pitwood. At the end of Feb-  
ruary 150 mills were in operation,  
16 of which were Canadian. The  
committee, the report stated, had an  
output of approximately 9,000,000  
cubic feet of timber, and in addition  
a large amount of pitwood had been  
produced.

MR. BIRRELL ON IRISH QUESTION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRISTOL, England.—Mr. Birrell,  
former Chief Secretary for Ireland,  
has written a letter to the Liberal  
Executive Committee of North Bristol,  
which he represents in Parliament,  
in which he says:

"The Irish question, which is  
closely connected with the war, is for  
the moment in a bad way; but it  
never does to despair of Ireland. Her  
children from all parts of the Empire  
have flocked to the colors and main-  
tained their military reputation in  
most glorious fashion. One thing is  
certain. If ever the Home Rule ques-  
tion is settled, it will be by logic or  
by insisting on either the Ulsterman  
or the Nationalist going down on his  
knees beforehand, and making on the  
threshold of the argument, prelimi-  
nary concessions one to the other.  
Neither one nor the other of them  
would budge an inch in that direction.  
And yet we all know that these things  
can and must be done. Were a  
scheme to be authoritatively produced  
from outside, and recommended to the  
Irish nation as a whole, it would pre-  
vide a basis for discussion, and have  
at least some chance of success."

WORK OF NAVAL AIR SQUADRON  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary  
of the Admiralty announces that Field  
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, com-  
mander-in-chief, British armies in France,  
has expressed his appreciation of the  
work and good services rendered  
by the squadron of the Royal Naval  
Air Service (No. 8) attached to his  
armies. He states that this squadron  
has done much fighting, and that pilots  
have shown great enterprise and dash  
and have always acquitted themselves  
admirably. Numerous offensive pa-  
trols have been carried out by the  
squadron over the enemy's lines, and  
it has to its credit 14 hostile aircraft  
certainly destroyed, and 13 driven  
down, the larger part of which must  
have been wrecked.

SIMMONS COLLEGE  
A series of five lectures on the meth-  
ods used in the Library of Congress  
will be given at Simmons College this  
week, starting today, by Charles Mar-  
tell of Washington, D. C. The junior  
class starts on its week end party  
Friday.

## GERMAN EMPEROR CALLED BRIGAND; LIKENED TO VILLA

Dr. Loyal L. Wirt the Orator at  
Meeting to Commemorate the  
Battle of Lexington

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Dr. Loyal Lin-  
coln Wirt, F. R. G. S., war corre-  
spondent and publicist, in his address  
on "From Pacifism to Patriotism" at  
the annual commemorative meeting of  
the Lexington Historical Society in the  
Town Hall last evening, in celebra-  
tion of the one hundred forty-second  
anniversary of the battle of Lexing-  
ton, April 19, 1775, said he thought  
that the present war will end before  
another winter. Dr. Wirt character-  
ized the Kaiser as an insane brigand,  
like the bandit Villa, who preys upon  
the rights of human society. He said:

"I suppose a declaration of war  
makes the German people our enemies  
in a legal and military sense, at least.  
Yet the average American has no feel-  
ing of enmity or hatred toward the  
brave, patriotic, misdirected German  
soldier, and who, indeed, has any feel-  
ing other than love and pity for the  
suffering women and children of the  
fatherland? If the German people are  
our enemies, then I say, we love our  
enemies. What, can one love the  
Kaiser? My feeling toward the Ger-  
man Emperor is the same as that  
which I hold toward the bandit Villa,  
or any other more or less insane  
brigand who preys upon the rights of  
human society. Love them? Yes—  
but love them best behind prison bars,  
where their warped and biased minds  
can no longer bring sorrow and trouble  
to others."

"We go into this thing as the cham-  
pion of human freedom and civiliza-  
tion. We enter the conflict not for  
conquest, nor for spoils, nor to pay  
off old scores, nor for revenue, nor  
for victory, nor even because we al-  
together approve of England's policy  
upon the high seas. We go into it  
simply to arrest and restrain an out-  
law. We join the civilized world in  
teaching a much-needed lesson, not to  
the German people (let me earnestly  
point out) not to the German people,  
whom we pity and whom we save, but  
to that ruthless, ambitious group of  
Prussian hot-heads who stand about  
the Kaiser; who have falsely educa-  
ted, and are now wickedly deluding  
the rank and file of the German people  
into working out their ambitious de-  
signs upon neighboring nations and  
upon the world."

"I am persuaded that the time is  
coming when the countrymen of von  
Steuben and Carl Schurz will rise up  
and thank America for helping to  
break the chains from the minds of  
a noble people and set them free from  
the tyranny of a medieval machine,  
which has projected itself, an anach-  
ronism, into the midst of the Twen-  
tieth Century."

"It is more than likely our entrance  
into the vortex will turn the tide of  
war. When Germany realizes that her  
policy of frightfulness has brought  
down upon her the contumely and  
armed resistance of all the first-class  
powers of the world, she will sue for  
peace. It will give her a chance to  
save her face before history by saying,  
'We cannot stand against an alliance  
of the world.' And when that time  
comes, and I think it will come be-  
fore snow again flies, then will be seen  
the supreme justification of our en-  
trance into the war. When terms of  
peace shall be discussed, America's  
sense of fair play will see that justice  
is done, and that a square deal is  
given not only to Belgium and Ar-  
menia, but to Germany as well. It  
would be a thousand pities to 'smash'  
Germany; she has a contribution to  
make to the civilization of the world  
which must not be lost."

## JEWISH CHARITIES CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN

A campaign for 5000 members and  
\$200,000 for the Federated Jewish  
Charities of Boston was started today  
by 16 teams of 10 members each. The  
campaign will continue for 10 days and  
reports from the rival teams will be  
made daily at a noon luncheon to be  
held in the Ford Building. Two mass  
meetings preliminary to the opening  
of the campaign were held in the  
Shawmut Theater, Roxbury, and the  
Olympia Theater yesterday afternoon.

The speakers at yesterday's mass  
meetings were A. C. Ratahesky, presi-  
dent of the federation; David A. Ellis,  
Morris D. Waldman, Carl Dreyfus, David  
A. Stoneham, Nathan Pinanski, A.  
E. Pinanski, Louis E. Kirstein, Charles  
B. Strecker, Abraham Alpert, Max  
Mitchell, Felix Vorenberg, David A.  
Lourie, H. L. Selig, Albert Hurwitz and  
Henry H. Levenson, Grand Master of  
the Independent Order Sons of Israel.

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## MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE HAS FOOD BILLS BEFORE IT

Greater Part of Important Busi-  
ness of Coming Week to Come  
Before the Lower Branch of  
the State Legislature

The bulk of the important business  
of this week in the Massachusetts  
Legislature will come in the House of  
Representatives, the Senate having dis-  
posed for the moment of most of the  
leading measures pending before it.  
A notable exception is the New Haven  
Railroad Validation Bill, which has  
been assigned for debate in the Senate  
Tuesday.

All three of the more conspicuous  
food bills are now before the House.  
The bill prohibiting combinations and  
agreements to fix prices of commodi-  
ties in common use, with the Senate  
amendment making the bill applicable  
to agreements among farmers, is now  
before the lower branch for concurren-  
ce in the amendment. The bill  
giving the Attorney-General additional  
authority to investigate food prices  
will probably encounter stiff opposi-  
tion from some of the House members  
who have stated that the bill, if  
enacted, would allow unreasonable  
interference with legitimate business.  
This was not, however, the position of  
the majority of the Committee on the  
Judiciary which reported favorably  
the bill to supplement the measure  
prohibiting food price agreements.

Another conspicuous food measure  
is the amended anthracite coal regu-  
lation resolve which has been changed to  
put the Massachusetts Legislature  
on record as favoring Government  
regulation, not only of anthracite coal  
but also of "corn, wheat, oats and  
other cereals." In the amended form  
the resolve already has



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE SCHEDULE  
GIVEN OUT FOR  
TENNIS SEASON

List of 225 Tournaments Will  
Bring Out Some Excellent  
Competition if War Does Not  
Interfere With Present Plans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Should the European War not interfere with the schedule of tournaments arranged for the season of 1917 by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association as announced yesterday, the United States will see one of the most active tennis campaigns ever waged in this country. No less than 225 tournament dates appear in the list and practically every large city is to see some competition. Last year's schedule called for 312 tournaments, so that 1917 shows a gain of 13.

Several important changes appear in this year's schedule, which will doubtless be a cause of regret in some quarters. The most notable shifting of tournament dates is the displacement of the Southampton tournament as the forerunner of the national championships. Another has to do with a conflict between the Middle States championships, which will be played at the Crescent A. C. and the Longwood Cricket Club singles, at Boston.

Southampton has for years held the place of prime importance next to the national championships, and now it is forced to relinquish the honor to Newport, the invitation tournament at the Casino starting Aug. 20 and the national championship in singles Aug. 30.

The big events leading up to the national singles championship begin now with the Middle States championship at the Crescent A. C. on July 23. The Seabright tournament follows on July 30. Southampton begins on Aug. 4, thereby encroaching a day on the Seabright event. On Aug. 10 and 11 the East vs. West matches will be played, and on Aug. 13 the national doubles championship of the United States will start at the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston, the new courts of the club at Chestnut Hill having been offered for this tournament. The Newport tournament will begin on Aug. 20 and the national singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club on Aug. 30.

During this tournament the national junior and national boys' title also will be decided.

The last of the big clay court events, the New York State championship at the Yehundus Club, Utica, which was made famous a year ago by the first appearance in the East of Kuma-gae and Makami, will begin July 16. The open tournament at the Point Judith Country Club conflicts with the clay court championship. The first of the grass court tournaments in this section will be that at the Country Club of Westchester, June 9. The Nassau Country Club tournament is scheduled for June 30.

The women's national championship will be decided, as in the past, on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, beginning June 18. It has long been contended by the women that this championship was held too early in the year. The agitation in this regard gained something from the schedule makers this year, for the tournament is to be held nearly two weeks later than in 1916. Last summer it began on June 5.

**IOWA WINS FROM CHICAGO BY 9-7**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Iowa got away to a fine start in the Western Conference championship baseball series of 1917 Saturday afternoon when its varsity nine secured a victory over the University of Chicago by a score of 9 to 7.

Gillis pitched for the winners and was in fine form during the early part of the game, striking out seven. In the fourth, fifth and seventh innings the Maroon batsmen did some hitting and scoring, but Iowa had accumulated too much of a lead in the early part of the contest. Gillis not only pitched well, but he did some fine batting, getting four hits, one a home run. Larkin started pitching for Chicago, but was replaced by Marum who did well. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Iowa ..... 13 0 4 10 0 0 0 5 7 1  
Chicago ..... 0 0 2 10 4 0 0 7 10 1  
Batteries—Gillis and Frank; Larkin, Marum and Hart.

That the University of Chicago will continue its intercollegiate athletics this spring is considered pretty certain as the question has been referred to a committee composed of Athletic Director A. A. Stagg, Dean A. W. Small and H. G. Gale.

**PENNSYLVANIA GOLF DATES GIVEN**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Eight matches have been scheduled for the University of Pennsylvania golf team this spring. The season will open on April 25 in Wilmington against the country club of that place. The complete list of dates follows:

April 25—Wilmington C. C. at Wilmington.  
May 14—Princeton at Merion C. C.; 5—Dorchester at Garden City, N. Y.; 12—Cornell at Merion C. C.; 15—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Williams at Garden City, N. Y.; 18—Harvard at Boston, Mass.; 24—Yale at New Haven, Conn.

BROOKLYN CLUB  
MEETS NEW YORK  
IN FOUR GAMES

Interest in National League Centers on These Two Teams  
—Giants Are Still Favorites

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	W	L	P-C
New York	2	0	1,000 .333
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000 .267
St. Louis	2	2	500 .250
Chicago	2	2	500 .200
Cincinnati	3	2	500 .300
Pittsburgh	1	4	200 .400
Boston	0	2	500 1,000
Brooklyn	0	2	000 .000

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 6, Boston 2.

Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 3.

Chicago 4, Cleveland 2.

St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.

**SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK**

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Friday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Just now Brooklyn is the chief center of interest in the National League baseball championship race as today finds the champions opening a four-day series with the New York Giants, the team which has been picked by many to make a clean sweep of the league pennant series.

That the Giants must be considered seriously was shown in their recent series with the Boston Braves. Both games went to Manager McGraw's men and while it may be said that they should not have won the first one, it was very evident that the team was only ready to win a lot of games on its own merit as was the case Saturday, but is also ready to pick up any games the opponents may give them through loose fielding or poor pitching. Both kinds of victory count in the standing and one is worth just as much as the other when the pennant is awarded.

The games which have been played to date would seem to indicate that Chicago and Cincinnati are in hands which will improve the teams greatly. Manager Mitchell seems to be accomplishing at Chicago just what was expected of him, a big development in the pitching department, and the same is true with Manager Mathewson at Cincinnati. Both these clubs promise to finish better than last season.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS  
CHICAGO TEAM, 5-3

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago lost the services of Sailer, the star first baseman, yesterday, and also lost the first game of the series to St. Louis, 5 to 3. The visitors won the game early by hitting Aldridge opportunely. This, coupled with a wild throw by the recruit pitcher, gave St. Louis a lead which could not be overtaken. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 7 1  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 8 1  
Batteries—Doak, Steele, Ames and Snyder; Aldridge, Demaree, Prendergast and Ellis; Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h. 10m.

CINCINNATI WINS  
FROM PITTSBURGH

CINCINNATI, O.—By bunching hits in a fast game here yesterday Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh 5 to 2. In the second inning Chase singled, took second on an out, and scored on Neale's single. In the next inning Cueto was given a base on balls and Shean, Groh, Chase, Roush and Neale each singled, bringing in four runs. The visitors scored in the fifth inning when Hinchman reached first on an error and crossed the plate on Baird's triple. In the seventh, Bair, McCarthy and Fischer singled, Bair scoring. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 1  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 6 2  
Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Mammox and Fischer; Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 21m.

INTERNATIONAL  
UMPIRES NAMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, has announced the assignments of the umpires for the opening games of the championship season tomorrow, as follows:

Hart and Tannehill at Richmond, Carpenter and McBride at Baltimore, Mullen and Blackburn at Providence, Freeman and O'Brien at Newark. President Barrow will attend the opening at Providence.

## NATIONAL REGATTA TO BE HELD

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the committee which is making arrangements for the national amateur rowing regatta here on July 27 and 28, said yesterday that the war probably would not interfere with the plans. They said that the races, to be held in salt water, would take place as scheduled unless the naval authorities expressed opposition.

JAY GOULD AND  
W. H. T. HUHNKEEP  
CHAMPIONSHIP

Philadelphia Pair Retain Honors  
in National Doubles Play by  
Defeating Crane and Rhodes  
of Boston in Straight Sets

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of the Philadelphia Tennis and Racquet Club retained the United States national amateur doubles court tennis championship title by defeating Joshua Crane and D. P. Rhodes of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston on the court of the latter club Saturday afternoon. The title holders had less trouble holding their honors from the challengers than was expected, winning the final contest of the tournament by straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

The champions were at the height of their game, while Crane and Rhodes did not play up to the standard expected of them. While practically everyone who had followed the work of the teams throughout the tournament fully expected the Philadelphia pair to win the match, it was generally expected that the Boston team would give them some pretty stiff opposition, and carry the contest beyond three sets. Gould and Huhn allowed the Boston men but six games in the entire play.

In the opening set the winners played in their usual strong, steady and hard driving way, taking the first three games. In the fourth game Crane and Rhodes struck their stride, and took the honors, after the game had been brought to duce. The champions followed with three successive victories, however, and won the set. The Boston pair were not working smoothly.

In the second set the winners eased up a little, while Crane and Rhodes seemed to work better together. While the Boston players took but two games, they displayed better form, and brought the play to duce several times. Crane and Rhodes displayed their best form in the last set, and while Gould and Huhn steeled themselves to any great extent. The winners allowed Crane and Rhodes three games, and for a time it looked as though the set might be an advantage, but the champions finished up at 6-3. The score by points follows:

FIRST SET  
Gould and Huhn.....4 4 5 4 8 4 3-6  
Crane and Rhodes.....2 1 3 6 3 2-23-1

SECOND SET  
Gould and Huhn.....5 2 4 6 5 3 4-3-6  
Crane and Rhodes.....3 4 1 4 3 1 3-24-2

THIRD SET  
Gould and Huhn.....2 5 4 4 2 6 4-35-6  
Crane and Rhodes.....1 3 5 2 2 4 1-23-3

Some good court tennis was brought out at the Tennis and Racquet Club yesterday when Jay Gould and Q. A. S. McKean of this city defeated William Hartley and Otto Glocker, the B. A. A. professionals, in a double tennis match in three straight sets. Gould and McKean have had little practice as a team and the professionals felt that by making their best play against McKean they could win. McKean surprised them. They vollied to him from different angles, but he vollied so well himself that his opponents were forced to make their play all around. Both Gould and McKean used the railroad service, and McKean showed ability in the manner in which he worked.

The last game was a set one. Gould and McKean, as in the other sets, took the lead, but the professionals made it five all. It was set for 2 and each side started another race making it 6 all. It was set again. Gould and his partner then did some fine volleying and scored the necessary 2 aces to win the set and match. The score was 6-3, 6-5, 8-6.

MISSOURI WINS  
FROM IOWA, 5-4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri continues to maintain its clean record in the Missouri Valley Conference baseball championship standing following its second straight victory over the Iowa Aggies here Saturday afternoon by a score of 5 to 4.

Iowa State put up a clean fast game but lacked in batting ability at the important point in the game. With the score a tie in the last half of the ninth inning, Dipold, Missouri's heavy hitter and the first man up in the inning, hit for three bases and scored the winning run on a nicely placed single by Stemmons. Stemmons had splendid control and, with Giltner showing championship form Friday, Missouri appears to have a good chance of winning the championship title.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Missouri ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 5 8 3  
Iowa State ..... 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 4 10 4  
Batteries—Stemmons and Owens, Morris; Greenley and Firkins; Umpire—Duffy.

## NEBRASKA CONTINUES SPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Athletic activities including all intercollegiate contests will be continued at the University of Nebraska this spring according to an announcement made by the athletic board of the university Saturday. The board took the stand that athletics developed better soldiers. A student league formed to oppose compulsory military drill has been disbanded and the university will grant full credit to students who leave to enlist in the Army or Navy provided they are in good standing at the time.

AMERICAN CLUBS  
WELL UNDER WAY  
IN PENNANT RACE

Attendance to Date Is Encouraging—Boston Red Sox Look Strong—Athletics Improving

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	P-C
Chicago	2	1	750 .600
Cleveland	2	1	750 .500
Boston	2	1	667 1,000
Washington	2	1	667 .500
Philadelphia	1	2	333 .000
New York	1	2	333 .500
St. Louis	1	2	250 .750
Detroit	1	2	250 .333

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.  
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
New York 7, Boston 2.  
Philadelphia 16, Washington 4.  
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.  
Chicago 11, St. Louis 0.

## SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Friday—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Washington, St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland.

Saturday—St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland.

INDIANA NINE  
COMPLETES ITS  
SOUTHERN TRIP

Lack of Outdoor Practice Proves  
Big Handicap to the Infielders,  
While Pitching Was Fairly  
Good for Early Season Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The Indiana University baseball team left on its first southern training trip on Tuesday, March 27, stopping on that day at Lexington, Ky., where the opening game was played with the Kentucky State University nine. Coach R. M. Whisman took Trainer Ferguson and the following 14 players; Capt. E. S. Ridley, K. M. Kunkel, and C. S. Smith, pitchers; O. S. Johnson and W. Schmidt, catchers; K. J. Nelson, first base; H. E. Schuler, second base; C. B. Swayne, third base; C. S. Isenhower, shortstop; C. S. Buschmann, Carl Bottenfeld, Roy Rayl, Lloyd Rust, outfielders; and W. G. Rauschenbach, utility.

In the first two games the work of the pitchers was satisfactory, but the infielders were handicapped from lack of outdoor practice. As a result, both matches were lost. Since the Kentucky State encounter, Isenhower has been kept out of the game. The hitting of two new men, Bottenfeld and Nelson, and the pitching of Kunkel, who struck out 10 of the opponents, featured the game, which was lost 3 to 1.

Errors again proved the Crimson's downfall on the succeeding day, in the game played at Knoxville, Tenn., with the University of Tennessee. Smith pitched well but misplays behind him gave the home team four runs in the early innings, and the final score was 5 to 2. Several changes were necessary in the batting order, owing in part to Isenhower's absence, which forced the coach to put Rauschenbach at shortstop. Indiana's hitting in this game was better than that of their opponents.

Poor train connections caused the cancellation of the game with the University of Georgia which was to have been played on the next day at Athens. The team traveled on to Macon, where it encountered the Mercer College nine on Friday, March 30. Captain Ridley pitched his first game and his delivery was found for many hits, which resulted in almost as many runs. Curtis, on the mound for Mercer, held the Indiana batters at his mercy, not a single runner getting farther than second base. The Crimson's fielding was weak. Swayne, however, starred at third base, accepting several hard chances.

Saturday, March 31, being an open date on the schedule the game with the University of Georgia, which had been postponed on Thursday, was played. Indiana's weak fielding and failure to bunch hits off Willis, the Georgia pitcher, cost this game, 8 to 0. Kunkel was in the box for Indiana, and Schmidt and Johnson were behind the plate.

The losing streak continued on the following Monday, April 2, when the team went down in defeat before Georgia Technology, 9 to 1. Smith and Kunkel did the pitching, while Johnson, catching, played the best game for the Hoosiers.

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CHICAGO DEFEATS  
DETROIT BY 6-2

DETROIT, Mich.—James Scott's puzzling curve ball baffled Detroit here yesterday and Chicago took the opening game, 6 to 2. Chicago won the game in the second by making two runs off Coveleskie before he was driven from the box, and scored a third run on a wild pitch by James.

This was Coveleskie's first game this season, and he was unsteady and ineffective. Cobb batted three infield hits, scored both of Detroit's runs, stole a base and deprived Scott of a clean single in the fourth inning by throwing him out at first. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 6 8 1  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 8 2  
Batteries—Scott and Schalk; Coveleskie, James, Mitchell, Couch and Spencer. Umpires—Nailin and Evans. Time—1h. 45m.

CLEVELAND SHUTS  
OUT ST. LOUIS, 4-0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Coveleskie pitched fine ball in the pitcher's yesterday, while his teammates hit opportunely, and Cleveland defeated St. Louis here in the first game of the series, 4 to 0. Cleveland scored two in the fourth after two were out. St. Louis' best chance to score came in the fourth when with one out and men on first and second, Marsans drove a long fly to Speaker, but runners advancing a base on the out. Austin then struck out. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 6 1  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1  
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Green, Wallman and Hale. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 40m.

## WEST VIRGINIA KEEPS SPORTS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Denying rumors that West Virginia would curtail or entirely lay aside her athletic schedules for the rest of this year, President F. B. Trotter, in an official statement declares that there will be absolutely no abrogation of the athletic program and that it is considered by the authorities as one of the necessary accompaniments of military life.

## SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

Lehigh 4, Albright 2.  
Providence 4, Brown 2.  
Swarthmore 5, Rutgers 3.  
Holy Cross 5, West Point 2.  
Annapolis 9, Williams 1.  
New York University 5, Hamilton 4.  
Amherst 4, Bowdoin 1.  
Tufts 4, Rhode Island State 6.  
Connecticut A. C. 5, Worcester P. 1.

PITTSBURGH HAS  
ATHLETIC TEAMS  
OUT PRACTISING

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—While preparedness plans are holding the limelight at the University of Pittsburgh, athletics are not being neglected and the lawn tennis, baseball and track squads are working out daily in order to be in good trim for the opening of their seasons, which are now only a short ways off.

The baseball squad far outnumbers both in number and ability that of any previous season in the history of this sport at Pitt. Under the direction of Coach Blair, the former New York American catcher, the men are rapidly rounding into shape. The regular season opens in about a week, and the men are anxious to start with a victory.

The last indoor track meet that the Blue and Gold athletes will compete in, has been held. Pitt is expecting to send a strong delegation to the University of Pennsylvania relays. The men will be chosen through eliminations this week. The adoption of the one-year rule may weaken the team some, but not to any great extent.

## PICKUPS

Pitcher Schellenbach of the Chicago Americans has been released to the Providence International League club.

One third of the games scheduled to be played in the National and American leagues last week were postponed.

The Chicago White Sox have released Walter Mayer, a catcher, to the Providence club of the International League.

At any rate the Philadelphia Athletics have started out better this season than last as they have already won a game.

Every team in the American league has now been defeated at least once, while there are still two in the National with clean slates.

The Philadelphia Nationals will make their first appearance in Boston this afternoon. They are now tied with New York for first place in the league standing.

Pitcher R. G. Gill and Catcher W. J. McGraw, who have been sold by the Boston Braves to the Utica club of the New York State league, will leave for that city Friday night.

Sergeant Schofield put the Braves through a military drill this morning and then the players had a hard batting and fielding practice with Manager Stallings in charge.

Cicotte of the Chicago White Sox gets the credit of pitching the first no-hit, no-run game of the season. It was against St. Louis Saturday and they were shut out, 11 to 0.

Pitcher Watson was a pretty important member of the St. Louis Nationals Saturday as he not only held Cincinnati to four hits and one run, but he made a single with two men on bases.

Despite the loss of all the seniors on the nine, Annapolis Academy is doing pretty well on the diamond this spring. Saturday they defeated Williams, 9 to 2, Olson pitching a strong game for the midshipmen.

G. C. Alexander is expected to be the pitching selection of Manager Moran for today's game and if he is, the Braves will have to play a superior kind of baseball to get into the winning column this evening.

It was pretty much a case of Chicago vs. Cobb yesterday, as the Detroit star made three hits, stole a base and scored the two runs made by his team. He also threw out Scott at first base on a single to right field.

Louis Pieper of Swampscott, Mass., has been appointed manager of the Hartford team of the Eastern League. Pieper was formerly Harvard varsity baseball coach and manager of the Lawrence and Lynn clubs of the New England and Eastern leagues.

Pitcher Robert Gill and Catcher Willard McGraw of the Boston Nationals have been sold to the Utica club of the New York State League under an optional agreement. McConnell, former second baseman of the Boston Americans, is managing Utica.

Scoring 10 runs in one inning is pretty near a major league record. The Athletics did this Saturday. Ray Bates, formerly of the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League made two three-base and one two-base hits and a single in five times at bat. His hits drove in six runs.

Bransfield, the former Pittsburgh Boston and Philadelphia first baseman, will be one of the umpires in the Boston-Philadelphia game this afternoon. It is the first time he has ever umpired in Boston, having been appointed an umpire by President Tener this winter. He was very successful in the minor leagues.

YACHT CLUBS MAY  
FORM HOME GUARD

A joint meeting, composed of members of the yacht clubs of Winthrop, Revere and Lynn, will be held at the Winthrop Yacht Club on Wednesday evening to consider the formation of a naval home guard service.

Arrangements have been made for speakers who will outline the scope of duty.

STANFORD WINS  
ITS CALIFORNIA  
ATHLETIC MEET

Two New Records Are Made  
and Two Old Ones Equaled  
—Washington Wins Annual  
Triangular Rowing Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Two California Stanford dual track meet records were broken and two more records were tied here in the twenty-fourth annual meet Saturday. J. P. Jackson of California upset all expectations when he jumped 23ft. 8½ in., an inch over the previous record. G. H. Bihlman of Stanford put the shot 47ft. 8½ in., which was 1ft. 1in. better than the previous record. Carroll Grunsky tied the California-Stanford record for the 120-yard high hurdles by running the distance in 15 1-5s., and Meredith House of Stanford tied the record in the 220-yard hurdles, his time being 24 1-5s., the same as that made by F. S. Murray of Stanford a year ago.

Stanford won the meet by a score of 67 to 55. Up to the time of the relay the meet was uncertain, several of the field events being tied. The surprise of the day was the strength of Stanford in the field events. Capt. L. A. Nichols of California took first place in the high jump, second in the broad jump and third in the pole vault. Meredith House starred for Stanford taking first place in the 100-yard dash and in the low hurdles and second place in the 220-yard dash.

The hardest-fought race of the day was the quarter-mile, won by J. K. Moody of California in 50



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ray Barbosa, for whom the Brazilians are said to be clamoring as a responsible, official leader in a declaration of war against Germany, is one of the leading jurists of the southern republic, with a high reputation in the United States, among internationalists who have followed his career since he loomed large in such an unexpected way at the second of the Hague international peace conferences. He then and there, along with Drago of the Argentine, forced both Europe and North America to see that the southern American continent must be reckoned with in future consideration of juridical problems affecting the nations. Yale forthwith invited him to the United States to lecture, and he accepted, but was prevented from keeping the engagement.

James B. Cox, Governor of Ohio, is urging the President to summon a war council of governors so that the states and the Nation may carry out a concerted policy. Governor Cox is a veteran political leader in the Buckeye State, who has been much honored by its citizens since the State broke away from the Republican Party's long, unchallenged control. He was a farmer's son, a native of Jacksonburg, and drifted into country journalism, first as a compositor and later as a reporter and editor. Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton have known him as a newspaper proprietor and political leader, prior to his entrance on politics as a career. He had four years in Congress from the Third Ohio District, and then was elected Governor in 1913, serving until 1915. Then he was defeated; but in the Democratic landslide of the last election he came back to power. He keeps near the people, and is a Democrat by instinct and conviction.

Ivan Vassilievitch Godnef, Controller of the Russian Empire, is Deputy for Kazan. A magistrate by profession, M. Godnef is an Octobrist of the Left and vice-president of his political group.

Victor Murdock of Wichita, Kan., who has been chosen chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party by the convention of that organization, just held at St. Louis, made his reputation in the national House of Representatives from 1905 to 1915, when he represented the Eighth Kansas District. The radical revolt against the Republican Party was then in full tide. Mr. Roosevelt was the popular idol, and Kansas was counting for a good deal in shaping the progressive policies of the middle West, through the writings of William Allen White and the parliamentary eloquence and tactics of Mr. Murdock and other lawmakers of the State. When the Progressive Party came into being, in 1912, Mr. Murdock went with Mr. Roosevelt; but in 1916 he declined to follow the former President and Mr. Perkins back into the Hughes-led Republican ranks. Many of his former associates did leave what seemed to them a sinking ship, but he saw no reason for preferring the party as led by Mr. Hughes to the party as led by Mr. Taft. On the other hand, Mr. Murdock is not enamored of the Democratic Party. So he stands by the Progressive Party, believing that, in the course of time, it will be the winner on a platform appealing to elements of both parties. Mr. Murdock is editor of the Wichita Daily Eagle. He is a forceful orator, and a debater who can give and take verbal blows without flinching.

William S. Sims, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, and president of the War College at Newport, is in London, consulting with the British Admiralty and officials of the Navy as to how the American Navy may best cooperate with the Entente Powers. He will also act as informant of the officials in Washington as to the progress of the war. Admiral Sims comes nearer taking the place of the famous A. T. Mahan in the United States Navy than any other man who has appeared since the great naval historian. Admiral Sims is a man of marked intelligence, an analyst of naval strategy, whose opinions are watched with interest and respect by naval officials of various countries, and whose advice at the present juncture will be welcomed with unusual cordiality because of his publicly declared admiration for the British naval record in the war, and his consistent championship of Anglo-American fraternity, in war and in peace. Admiral Sims is a native of Canada, which does not make him less persona grata as the special representative of Washington at this hour. He entered Annapolis Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1880. In addition to the routine duties of his calling—alternating shore and sea duty and circumnavigating the globe—he has served as naval attaché at the American embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg. From 1907 to 1909 he was naval aide attached to the President. He adds to technical proficiency the social graces that well go with commissions such as he now has entered upon; and with family wealth at his disposal he can further facilitate his success in legitimate ways.

John Sparrow, leader of the defeated minority in the national convention of the Socialist Party in the United States, just held in St. Louis, is a native of Cornwall, England, who has studied at the preparatory schools of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and has taken many of the extension courses. Identifying himself with the Socialist Party when a youth in England, he migrated to the United States in 1901, and has remained in that country, winning his way as a writer and speaker. He has represented the Socialist Party at international conferences in Europe, and has served on the National Executive Committee of that party. His biography of Karl Marx is the best of its kind in English. He writes freely and clearly, and does not hesitate to differ from Marx and the doctrinaire Socialists if occasion requires. Because he is moderate and an opportunist he has won for his

## NOTES ON POLITICS

Believers in and defenders of democracy, as this political ideal is expressed in direct legislation, are pointing to the fact that the initiative, the referendum and the recall are not yet so safely embedded in the political consciousness of the United States or the political mechanism of states that the voters may safely leave them unguarded. The correctness of this attitude is borne out by the fact that several bills are being put forward in the California Legislature curtailing in various ways the power of the people to legislate for themselves. One such bill provides that the initiative shall not be used to enact or annul any law providing any method of assessment of property for taxation, or for making any assessment, or for the levy of any tax in the State. Another would take away from the people the power to initiate measures dealing with the liquor traffic. The right of popular recall is also threatened. Besides this opposition to the practice of direct government by the people some of the powerful newspapers of the Pacific Coast have never ceased to hold up direct political action as wrong in theory and practice.

## TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Viscount Duncannon, M. P., presided recently over a conference of the London Organization of the Tariff Reform League, and in his address explained that the aim of the meeting was to revive and reorganize the metropolitan branches of the league. In its new start, he said, they would endeavor to keep the league free from party interests, and make it as democratic as possible. Viscount Duncannon then went on to say that tariff reform, in the opinion of the great founder of the movement, should never have been dragged into party politics, but that circumstances had obliged them in the past to fight under a party flag. They were determined, he said, to change all that, and in reserving their activities now their purpose was to leave old controversies alone and "to work for the national cause in a national spirit." Continuing, Viscount Duncannon said their immediate purpose was to arouse and educate public opinion to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Allies at the Paris conference, resolutions which had been adopted by the former Imperial Government and endorsed by the present Prime Minister as the accepted policy of the new Government.

In starting its new campaign the Tariff Reform League would be absolutely free from any party alliance, and they could afford to disregard any disagreement among themselves on the ordinary party questions of the day. With regard to the democratic basis upon which they proposed to operate, he thought their central committee should be formed from delegates appointed from the London branches, as this would insure that every member of the Tariff Reform League throughout London had a voice in determining the policy of the league.

Turning to the question of after-war problems, Viscount Duncannon said the first necessity would be to make adequate provision for the soldiers and sailors. They would also have to deal with those who, during the war, had been engaged in the manufacture and supply of articles which in peace time Great Britain had previously obtained from the continent. He thought it was most important that they should seize the opportunity peace would provide of placing the Empire on a permanent and mutually satisfactory basis.

Col. Page Croft, M. P., who also spoke, said he believed the people of Great Britain were ready to view the whole question of tariff reform with a single eye as to what would benefit the nation and the Empire. It could not be too often stated, or too well understood, he declared, that Germany had started the war with the prime purpose of securing economic expansion. It was only when the Allies realized this purpose that they too determined to stand together in the economic as well as the military sense, and that was the real reason for the calling of the Paris conference.

A series of resolutions and a program were then discussed and unanimously agreed to, approving of the renewed activity of the league, on nonparty lines, by propaganda work to combat bodies actively engaged in attacking the policy of the league; expressing the opinion that the forthcoming Imperial conference should consider the question of Imperial consolidation by some scheme of federalization or alliance between British states; development of the resources of the Empire; the carrying out of the resolutions of the Paris conference, and a system of Imperial preference; the problems of demobilization, migration within the Empire, and the protection of the British mercantile marine; and that the league should carry out an educational campaign in favor of these proposals.

## NEED FOR ECONOMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The necessity for economy in war time was urged on Australians at a meeting in Melbourne of the shareholders in the Commercial Bank of Australia, by Robert Harper, chairman of directors, and by Sir Henry Weedon. Mr. Harper declared that the extravagance of the great mass of the people was to be deplored from the standpoint of the British Empire as well as of Australia. Trade figures for the five months to Nov. 30, 1916, had disclosed the fact that exports of merchandise had failed to pay for imports by approximately £6,250,000. This difference had to be met by gold, a commodity greatly needed for the support of foreign exchanges.

## CONFISCATION OF FLAX AND TOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—By an Army order, recently issued, the Army Council give notice that they take possession of all Russian flax and tow in stock in the United Kingdom not already sold to spinners in the United Kingdom, except flax or tow in respect of which a permit of sale has been issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army contracts. They also intend to take possession of all Russian flax and tow which may arrive in the United Kingdom. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Russian flax not sold to spinners in the United Kingdom, or referred to in any permit of sale issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army contracts, are required to make a return of such stock to the War Department, Flax Office, Dundee.

## EARLY AUTHORS OF NORTHERN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of the Glasgow Bibliographical Society Mr. John Mowat read an interesting paper on "The Introduction of Printing into Caithness and the North of Scotland." The county of Caithness, which is the most northerly county in Scotland, Mr. Mowat said, had nurtured something like 140 authors, while residence added 60 more. This, he considered, was a good record when the geographical disadvantages of the county and its distance from the centers of learning and literary life were considered, and also that it was less than 100 years since it first enjoyed the privileges of even the rudest form of a printing press.

The earliest authors, Mr. Mowat explained, were nearly all connected with the church, and the earliest recorded work associated with the county was written by Andrew Bishop of Caithness, about 1165.

Fifty years later Bishop Adam wrote a history of Scotland in three volumes. The famous Bishop Gilbert Murray, a man of literary tastes, succeeded him, and translated the Book of Psalms into Gaelic. About 1452, Richard de Holland, for some years rector of the parish of Halkirk, wrote "The Buik of the Howlat," and John Elder, the geographer to Henry VIII, was a native of Caithness. Timothy Pont, the first man to plan a Scottish atlas was minister of the parish of Dunnet, while his brother Zachary, son-in-law of John Knox, was at the same time pastor of the neighboring parish of Bower.

Continuing, Mr. Mowat said the first theologian noted was John Abernethy, who lived in the early part of the Seventeenth Century and published his "Christian and 'Heavenly Treatise'" in 1620. Then, a few years later, came the Rev. William Geddes. He was for many years Minister of Wick, and wrote an early collection of spiritual songs which was considered a bibliographical curiosity. He contemplated a number of other works, Mr. Mowat stated, but probably his "Saints Recreation," published at Edinburgh in 1683, was the only one printed.

At a later period, Mr. Mowat continued, an attempt at hymn-writing was made by Sir William Sinclair of Kiess, who in 1750 founded the first Baptist church in Scotland and became its first pastor. He wrote a collection of hymns which was claimed to be one of the earliest Scottish hymn books.

Mr. Mowat also gave an account of the beginnings of local literature, of book-selling and book canvassing in Caithness 100 years ago. In 1825 the first printing press was set up in Caithness. In February, 1836, the John o' Groat Journal was established by Peter Reid in Wick. This newspaper was the first to be printed and published in the northern counties of Scotland.

By an overwhelming vote the Massachusetts House rejected the "drinking driver" bill, which, if enacted, would have amended the present law so as to make it exceedingly difficult to get a conviction against a motorist who was driving while under the influence of liquor. The issue had been clouded by a favorable report on the bill and a subsequent false impression that the bill strengthened the present law; but the light of publicity clarified the situation and the measure fell of its own weight as soon as the House members learned of the probable effect of its provisions.

Motions to repeal the presidential primary law have been made in several states of the American Union, and it is not improbable that some legislatures will fix up their laws on the subject to make them more satisfactory. After last year's presidential primaries a very considerable amount of dissatisfaction was heard throughout the middle West with their operation. The nomination of Henry Ford, not a candidate, in Michigan, in Nebraska the large vote polled by a prominent liveryman, and in other states minor points, not least among them the expense, contributed to the opposition.

The Imperial War Cabinet, for the purpose of attending which leading statesmen of the Dominions and India have come to England, must not be confounded with the Imperial Conference. The functions of the two bodies are quite distinct. The former is the crystallization of the proposal to reinforce the War Cabinet, so that the Dominions and India might join in considering not only urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war but also the possible conditions upon which, in agreement with the Allies, a decision could be reached as to the termination of the war and as to the problems arising after it. The power of the War Cabinet to come to decisions is limited only by its responsibility to Parliament, whereas the Conference can only discuss and advise upon matters touching the Commonwealth at large whether connected with the war or not.

The message of greeting which the House of Commons sent to the Russian Duma has many precedents in previous congratulations of a similar kind to other countries upon the establishment of free institutions. Its enthusiastic endorsement in every quarter of the House should help to strengthen the hands of all the countries which enjoy popular representation.

As the result of several legislators making inquiries relative to the sentiment of labor throughout the State concerning woman suffrage, members of the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, although already having in their files numerous endorsements from labor organizations, inaugurated a new referendum among the unions. The result, the suffragists announce, is that in less than three months 263 labor organizations have passed resolutions endorsing the woman suffrage measure introduced in the House of Representatives and calling upon the members of the Legislature to pass the resolution. The canvass shows practically a unanimity of favorable sentiment of labor throughout the State. The suffragists also have on file endorsements from practically all national labor organizations.

Washington F. Lindsey, Republican, succeeded Governor De Baca, Democrat, as Governor of New Mexico recently. Suffragists believe the change increases the chance for success for statutory suffrage.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Not Troubled With "Fear"

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—According to the headline writers in some of the papers, this country is trembling with fear from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They say: "Washington fears fresh German plots"; "The President fears Mexican complications"; "New York fears bombardment"; "Army officers fear the country is unprepared," and so on indefinitely. If anyone but the jingo editors is shaking with fear in the United States the fact is not known to the ordinary citizen. The people of this country are not such a mass of cowards as these headline writers would have us believe. They are viewing the present difficulties with calmness. They have confidence in their Government and in the Administration. The headline writers are the only ones who seem to be excited.

The calmness of the American people is an indication that they fully realize their strength. It is not an indication that they are not in full accord with the President. Appreciating the sacrifices which they are called upon to make, they confront them with a determination to fight the battle of humanity with all their resources.

## More Land for Homes

DALLAS FARM AND RANCH—With greater demands on the people of the Southwest for food there will be more attention given to the cut-over lands of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Some of these lands are fertile and have exceptional advantages for homes. With abundant rainfall, and soil adapted to so many kinds of crops, some of these lands may be converted into productive farms and provide comfortable homes for many homeless. That the opportunities for opening farms and building up homes in the timbered belt of the Southwest has been overlooked seems quite evident when we enumerate the natural advantages for farming where lands are cheap. Since the railroads have been extended and cities and towns built up, opening markets near some of these lands, those who make use of the advantages and bear the expense and the labor of opening such farms will be fortunate indeed. The time has come when stumps and trees are not a menace to farming. The use of improved machinery is so important to economic production that stumps and trees will not be endured in cultivated fields. There are now practical and economical ways of disposing of trees and stumps where good land is available and homes needed. Our economic strength in production will be increased greatly when the millions of fertile lands now awaiting skilled producers are opened and marketing facilities are available. And since the demand for food and clothing has increased it is safe to predict that this will be done.

Regeneration Needed  
CHICAGO POST—Governor Whitman of New York "said something" when he said that the Republican Party in this Nation needs regenerating in the faculty of leadership. It failed in leadership in 1912, when it allowed

PLAN TO DROP CATTLE EMBARGO  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Federal Government has taken action under its War Precautions Act to remove Queensland's embargo on cattle passing over that State's border to other states. Under the new war regulation the central Government can control the disposal of live stock and meat in any part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the laws or regulations of any state. The effect of this action will be to restore interstate free trade in cattle and meat.

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its reactionary chieftains to block its splendid impulse to place itself at the head of the Nation's social advance. It failed in leadership in 1912, when those same chieftains denied the country its real leader in universal military training and positive Americanism and when they enforced upon their nominees for the presidency a campaign that avoided every issue vital to the people. Since that campaign the party has fallen even farther backward. It has been one of those coups d'état by which professional politicians rule, thrown its control once more to its reactionaries, disregarded the thunderous warning of the West's vote, and prepared to go ahead as in 1912 and 1916. In the war crisis it has been equally untrue to its great traditions. It has furnished at Washington more than its share of the influential men in either chamber who held the cause of Germany dearer than that of the United States. It stands today lower than the Democracy in its watching of racial "votes," its timid running away from the shining opportunity to prove its Americanism. Governor Whitman is right. The Republican Party needs regeneration in leadership. It has failed in 1912 and 1916. "Three times out and out," says the old rule.

## APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In connection with the reorganization of the duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries arising out of the establishment of the Food Production Department it has been arranged that Sir Sydney Olivier, K. C. M. G., will shortly vacate the office of permanent secretary of the board, and will be succeeded in that office by Mr. Arthur Daniel Hall, F. R. S., development commissioner. Mr. Hall was first principal of the Southeastern Agricultural College, Wye, a post he held from 1894 till 1902. For the next 10 years he acted as director of the Rothamsted experimental station. He was recently appointed scientific and technical expert under the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Hall is also the author of several books and articles on the subject of agriculture.

## UNITED STATES AIRPLANES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States airplanes, type for type, are "equal to the best European products," while United States fighting machines are much safer than the European, according to an official report of an investigation conducted by the advisory committee on aeronautics which is co-operating with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher in the organization of the naval reserve forces of the third naval district.

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## GERMAN VIEWS ON WAR INDEMNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung recently published a memorandum concerning the future peace in which it is argued that the war indemnity claimed by Germany must be paid partly in kind.

The document which is signed by Friedrich, Prince zu Löwenstein and Herr Carl Riedt, compares Germany to a sold-out store. Everything, it says, is lacking, and the fact constitutes a serious danger because it means that the State would not be capable of conducting another war until it had recovered its strength. And yet, it reads, the next war is perhaps already at the door. Who can say that a sudden calm will follow upon the conclusion of peace? We hope it will be so, but cannot tell. Hence, the document continues, the victors in the great struggle, that is the Central Powers, must demand that a part of the war indemnity be paid in raw materials, and that immediately, and before others are served. The victor must come first. Thus England must deliver tin and wool; those of her colonies such as Canada copper, nickel, cobalt and preserved meat; her other colonies jute, leather, fats and oils, raw rubber, rice and so on; South Africa gold; and Egypt, supposing it remains under British rule, cotton. France, meanwhile, must provide olive oil, silks, phosphates and cork from Algeria, and other colonial products; Italy vegetables, sulphur, raw silk, hemp and oil; Russia wheat, barley, flax, oil-cake, leather, eggs, platinum and bismuth.



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks Show Early Strength, but Soon React, Marine Issues Showing Pronounced Weakness—Boston Also Is Irregular

Fair strength characterized today's early New York stock market, although there was an admixture of losses, with some weak spots. As a whole, the list had rather unimportant fractional changes either way. Peoples Gas made a new low figure on the present movement, and lost 1 1/2 points this morning. Consolidated Gas sagged a point. Bethlehem Steel "B" was down a point at one time, and then rallied 3/4. Mexican Petroleum was up a full point on its opening sale, and then lost nearly all of its gain. The market was irregular and uneven. Slightly higher prices marked the Boston stock list at first today. Swift was the strongest thing on the list.

Both markets were inclined to sag late in the first half hour. The New York list became heavy. Peoples Gas dropped two points additional. Prices began to drop at a decisive way throughout the New York list before the session advanced far, and by midday some good net losses were recorded. The market had a professional appearance. Traders were inclined to think that the heavy tone reflected the belief or hope that peace was not far away. The war stocks were particularly weak. Bethlehem Steel "B" sold off more than 2 points after opening unchanged at 128. Crucible, after opening up 1/4 at 64, dropped under 62 before midday. Lackawanna Steel, Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, Studebaker and Central Leather were among the weakest spots. Marine opened unchanged at 32 1/2 and dropped under 30 during the first half of the session. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 86 1/2, improved to 87 and declined to 83 1/2. Peoples Gas opened down 1 1/2 at 80 and declined to 77 1/2. Consolidated Gas sold down to 111 after opening unchanged at 113. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/4 at 91 1/2 and declined more than 2 points. Cuban American Sugar and U. S. Rubber were relatively strong. Swift became distinctly weak in Boston. It opened unchanged at 162 advanced to 162 1/2 and declined to 159 1/2. United Fruit opened unchanged at 140 and declined more than 2 points. Gulf common opened up 1/4 at 108 1/2 and declined to 106 before midday.

Marine issues dropped still further in the afternoon trading on report that the British Government had ordered all ships to be requisitioned as they arrive at their home ports. The rest of the market continued weak. Business was quiet at the beginning of the last hour, with no indications of a rally.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship, 90; Electric Storage Battery, 63 1/2; General Asphalt com, 24; Lehigh Navigation, 79 1/2; Lehigh Valley Transportation, 28 1/2; do pfd, 46; Lake Superior, 20 1/2; Philadelphia Company, 35 1/2; do pfd, 39; Philadelphia Electric, 32 1/2; Philadelphia Rapid Transit, 30; Philadelphia Union, 79 1/2; Union Traction, 43; United Gas Improvement, 86.

**LONDON METAL PRICES**  
LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £26, futures £25 10s; electro £24, off £22; sales, spot none, futures none. Spot tin £217 15s, futures £218, up 15s; straits £217 15s, 6d; up 15s; sales, spot tin 95, futures 50 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £55, futures £52.

**CHICAGO WHEAT LOAN SHARE**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Interviews with Chicago bankers indicate that the Chicago banks will subscribe for \$400,000,000 of the first offer of the new war loan. It is their opinion that if the first offer is \$2,000,000,000 it will be subscribed within 24 hours.

**WEATHER**  
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau:  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.  
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; cooler tonight.

North Atlantic States for week: Fair until Tuesday or Wednesday; then rain followed by fair; temperatures average low for season except middle of week warmer.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**  
8 a. m. 44.0 a. m. 45.0  
12 noon 49.0  
5 p. m. 50.0

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
8 a. m.  
Albany 44.0 New Orleans 62.0  
Buffalo 44.0 New York 40.0  
Chicago 44.0 Philadelphia 40.0  
Cincinnati 44.0 Pittsburgh 40.0  
Denver 44.0 Portland, Me. 40.0  
Des Moines 44.0 Portland, Ore. 40.0  
Jacksonville 44.0 San Francisco 40.0  
Kansas City 44.0 St. Louis 40.0  
Nantucket 44.0 Washington 40.0

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 5:00; high water, 5:30; low water, 5:40 a. m.  
Length of day, 13:25; moon rises 2:10 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:00 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber...	70	70	70	70
Alaska Gold...	8	8	8	8
Allis-Chalmers...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Allis-Chalmers pfd...	81	81	81	81
Am Ag Chem...	91 1/2	92	91	91
Am B Sugar...	94	96	94	94
Am Can...	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am Car Fr...	67 1/2	67 3/4	65	65
Am Cot Oil...	41 1/4	41 1/2	41	41
Am H & L...	14	14	13 3/4	13 3/4
Am Linsced...	20	20 1/2	19 3/4	20
Am Linsced pfd...	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Am Loco...	69 1/2	69 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Am Loco pfd...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Am Smelt...	101 1/2	101 3/4	99	99
Am Smelt pfd...	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Am Steel Fr...	59 1/2	59 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Am Sugar...	112 1/2	113 1/4	111 3/4	111 3/4
Am Sugar pfd...	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Am Woolen...	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Am Wrtp...	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am Zinc...	33 1/2	33 3/4	33	33
Am Zinc pfd...	67 1/2	67 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Anacosta...	80 1/2	80 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
At & Atl...	162 1/2	162 3/4	162 1/2	162 3/4
Atchafalaya...	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Atchafalaya pfd...	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
At Gulf...	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
At Gulf pfd...	65	65	65	65
Bald Loco...	55 1/2	55 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Balt & Ohio...	77	77	76	76
B & Ohio pfd...	71 1/2	71 3/4	71	71
Barrett Co...	110 1/2	110 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Batoplas...	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel...	128	128	124 1/2	124 1/2
Beth Steel B...	128	128	124 1/2	124 1/2
BFGoodrich...	51 1/2	51 3/4	50 1/2	51
Brook R T...	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Burns Bros...	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Burns Bros pfd...	116	116	116	116
Butte & Sup...	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cal Petrol...	21 1/2	21 3/4	21	21
Cal Petrol pfd...	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Cal & Arizona...	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Can Pacific...	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Can Leather...	87	87 1/2	84 1/2	84 3/4
Chl & N W...	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
Ches & Ohio...	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
CM & St Paul...	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Chl Rfrt...	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Chl G West...	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Chile Cop...	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Chino Cop...	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Col Fuel...	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Col Gas & El...	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Con Gas...	113	113 1/2	111	112
Corn Prod...	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Corn Prod pfd...	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Cruc Steel...	64	64	61	61
Cub Am Sug...	203	203	197	197
Cuban C Sug...	47 1/2	47 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
D & Huds...	121	122	120	120
Denver Pt...	33	33	33	33
Dome Min...	15	15	15	15
Erie...	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 3/4
Erie 1st pfd...	41 1/2	41 3/4	41	41
Erie 2d pfd...	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Gen. W & W...	33	33	33	33
Gen Motors...	111 1/2	111 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Gt Nor Ore...	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Gt Nor pfd...	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Gulf States...	128	128	128	128
Harv Cor...	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Ill Central...	104	104	104	104
Harv of N J...	117 1/2	117 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Inspiration...	57 1/2	57 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Int Cor Con...	12	12	12	12
Int Ag Corp...	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Int Nickel...	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Int Paper...	39 1/2	39 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Kan City So...	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Kayser...	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Kenne Cop...	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Kings Co El...	118	118	118	118
Lack Steel...	85 1/2	85 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Lehigh Val...	66	66	65 1/2	65 3/4
Long Island...	43 1/2	43 3/4	43	43
Louis & N...	130	130	130	130
Max Motor...	51	51	49 1/2	49 3/4
Maxwell 1st...	66	66	65	65
Maxwell 2d...	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Mex Petrol...	91 1/2	91 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Miami...	42	42	41 1/2	41 3/4
Mdval Steel...	59 1/2	59 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Mo K & T...	74	74	74	74
Mo Pac Oil...	11 1/2	11 3/4	11	11
Mo Pac pfd...	30	30	30	30
Mo Pac w pfd...	59	59	59	59
Mon Power...	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Nat Biscuit...	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
Nat Enamel...	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Nat Lead...	56	56	56	56
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
NYA Brake...	140	140	140	140
NY Central...	94 1/2	94 3/4	94	94
NY N H & H...	45	45	43 1/2	43 3/4
North Am...	67	67	67	67
N W...	129 1/2	129 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
N S Steel...	96	96	96	96
Ohio Fuel...	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
O Cities Gas...	133	133 1/2	131	131 1/2
O Cities Gas rts...	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Oil Silver...	6 1/2	6 3/4	6	6
O & W...	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Owens Botl...	95	95	95	95
Pacific Mail...	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Penna...	53	53	52 1/2	52 3/4
Peoples Gas...	80	80	79 1/2	79 3/4
Phila Co...	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Pitts Coal...	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Pitts Coal pfd...	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
Pitts & West...	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Pitts & West pfd...	35 1/2	35 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Pressed St...	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Last
Pullman...	158	158	155 1/2	157 1/2
Quicksilver...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ray Con...	30 1/2	30 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Reading...	56 1/2	56 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Repub I & S...	80 1/2	80 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Royal Dutch...	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Ry St & P...	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Sabard A L...	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
S-Roback...	181 1/2	181 3/4	180	180
S-Roback pfd...	125	126	126	126
Sht Arl...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Sinclair Oil...	58	58	56 1/2	56 3/4
Sloss Steel...	55	55	54 1/2	54 3/4
So Pacific...	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
So Ry...	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
So Ry pfd...	59	59	58 1/2	58 3/4
STL & SF...	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
STLSW...	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Studebaker...	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Stutz Motor...	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Tenn Coal & W...	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
Texas Co...	215 1/2	215 3/4	214	214
T C R T...	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Underwood...	100	100	100	100
Union B & P...	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Union Pac...	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
United Fruit...	133 1/2	133 3/4	134	134
Un Alloy Steel...	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Un Dry G pfd...	56	56	56	56
Un Ry S F...	9	9	9	9
U S Rubber...	59	59	58	58
U S S & R...	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
U S Steel...	113 1/2	113 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
U S Steel pfd...	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Utah Copper...	110 1/2	110 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
V-C Chem...	43	43	42	42
V-C & C...	70	70	70	70
Wabash...	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
Wabash pfd...	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wabash pfd B...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
W Maryland...	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
West-Union...	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Westinghse...	50 1/2	50 3/4	49	49
W & L E...	17 1/2	17 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
W L E pfd...	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Willys-Over...	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
W O pfd...	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Wilson Co...	80 1/2	80 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Wilson Cor p...	105	105	105	105
Wor P pfd...	91	91	91	91

\*Ex-dividend.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
American Oil...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bingham Coal...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bingham Mines...	10 1/2	10	10
Boston Corbin...	38 1/2	38	38
Boston Montana...	58 1/2	58	58
Butte London...	24 1/2	24	24
Calumet Jerome...	11 1/2	11	11
Calumet Montana...	20 1/2	20	20
Champion...	8 1/2	8	8
Chief...	2 1/2	2	2







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## MISCELLANEOUS

## REAL ESTATE-MONTANA

## MONTANA LANDS

produce natural grasses that fatten beef also yield grains and other farm products in excess of the best agricultural states, yet Montana agricultural lands compared with those of other states have a proportionally smaller price of about ten to twenty dollars for the former to one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre for the latter. The Federal Farm Loan Act, the high prices of farm products, the present low prices of land, the high percentage of productivity are some of the reasons why Montana lands are in such demand. 11 1/2% per year was the general increase of farm values in the United States, as shown by the last census. Who can say what will be the future value of Montana lands? The nations now engaged in war comprise over one-half of the world's population. The stability of standardized securities is being questioned, except land investments, which are the most tangible securities known. Montana lands are therefore most valuable as a form of investment.

now own fifty thousand acres of Eastern Montana land, selected over nine years ago. The tillable portions of this land are excellent for wheat, oats, hay, corn, alfalfa, alfalfa seed, etc. The remaining portion combined with the tillable land makes conditions for the stock business that can hardly be excelled.

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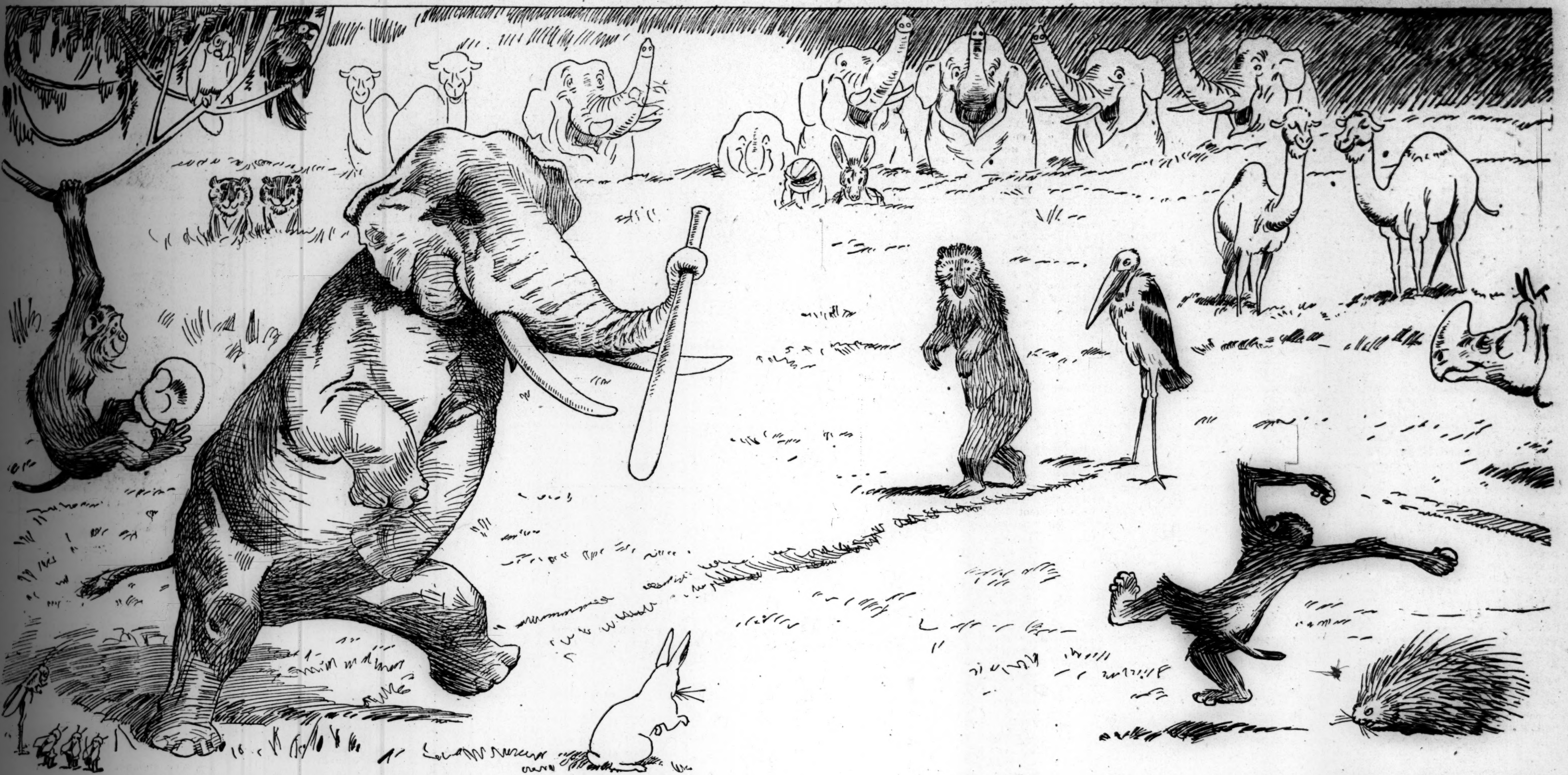
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## In Playing Jungle Baseball No One Ever Disputes the Decision of the Umpire



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Mr. Grasshopper is an American grasshopper. To be more exact, he is a citizen of the United States of America, for, of course, there are North, South and Central Americans, Brazilian and Argentine Americans, Spanish-Americans, American Indians, Canadian Americans and American tourists.

Wherever a citizen of the United States of America goes, whether he

hail from Kansas, Nebraska, Massachusetts or Texas, baseball is sure to follow. Baseball is played in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands; the Japanese have taken kindly to the game. The Cubans have proved good players. As soon as the game starts up in the Virgin Islands, it truthfully may be said that the call of the umpire echoes half around the world.

When our Mr. Grasshopper explained baseball to the animals, they were enthusiastic. But some expressed dis-

appointment that only nine could play on a side and wanted to know if the rules could not be changed and the game enlarged to take in everybody. Grasshopper met this by explaining the important part taken in the American game by the spectators, who gathered around the grounds and made what noise they could to encourage the players. This idea proved so popular that Grasshopper had difficulty in getting players, for everyone wanted to be a spectator and make a noise. Finally,

the elephant agreed to captain one side and the rhinoceros the other, so the game began. Of course there were plenty of pitchers and catchers, because there were plenty of monkeys and every monkey is more or less clever at tossing and catching coconuts, and, of course, there were plenty of coconuts. Grasshopper, however, was disturbed because one of the catchers insisted on swinging from a limb by his hands and wearing the catcher's mit on his foot. Grasshopper had never

seen anything like it in the league. But, as there was nothing in the rules against this manner of catching and, as the catcher was doing good work, Grasshopper let it pass.

Rabbit ran bases for the elephant. This was not because the elephant was not spry as a base runner, but because once, when the elephant "slid" to second base, which was guarded by one of the tapers, it was difficult to find the tapir after the elephant got up. For umpire our Mr. Grasshopper

wisely selected a porcupine, knowing that the decisions of an umpire well armored with sharp quills were likely to command due respect. Score was kept by the black cockatoo. After the game was over, he announced the score, which he said was 35 to 76. When our Mr. Grasshopper demanded to know which side had the 35 and which the 76, he replied that he hadn't noticed. This seemed unsatisfactory. Mr. Grasshopper was perplexed and thought the game would have to be

played over. But porcupine made a ruling that, when a score stood 35 to 76 and the score keeper hadn't noticed which side had which score, the numbers should be added up, divided by two, and the extra score given to the umpire.

## Mrs. Tree's Party

As little Constance and I rode in the automobile through the park, on our way to town, the snow on the roofs of the houses along the way seemed to be hanging by threads, ready to slip off at any moment. Flakes of snow of the oddest shapes came dancing down by millions from the sky, kissing the trees and the travelers, and piling up on each shrub until every branch and every twig bowed under the weight.

Constance jumped up, and, kneeling on the cushions, put her face close to the window, so that she would not lose a bit of the beautiful snowfall.

Thinking that it would entertain my little friend, I said, "Mrs. Tree is giving a party, Constance, and all the big and the little trees are dressed in their best white gowns."

Constance clapped her hands with joy at the thought. Encouraged at the response, I went on.

"See Grandpa Elm, with his striped trousers," for one side of the tree was stuck fast with snow, while the other was wet and dark. "Look, Constance, at his long beard, and his curly white hair."

"Isn't Grandma coming to the party?" cried Constance. "Yes, indeed," I replied, "we shall see her in a minute. There is Grandma Maple, dressed in white satin! What beautiful icicle earrings she wears. How elegant Miss Oak looks, gowned in brown velvet trimmed with ermine. She acts a little haughty, doesn't she? Oh, Constance, see how pretty is little Barbary Bush in her white angora bonnet, with red beads around her neck. Miss Pine stretches out her white-gloved hands and greets Grandpa Elm."

"Did you ever see such clean white dresses?" cried Constance, brimming over with frolic.

"No, dear, I never did," I replied. "Even the mothers of the little weeds have dressed them in beautiful clothes. How glad I am that even the smallest weed is invited to the party. Mrs. Tree loves all alike. The weeds' white dresses make them look quite as pretty as the most costly shrub," I exclaimed. "Mrs. Beech, too, looks well. I think, with her new pearl necklace and her coat trimmed with ermine. See, Constance, there is Miss Squirrel scampering to the party. Look at her, tripping across the white velvet carpet. Her mother has curled her tail and put a white bow on her back. Her brother, Mr. John Squirrel, is the caterer for the day."

"What can he bring to eat?" laughed Constance. "Walnuts freshly dug from his store-

house," I replied. "What could be better, with snow ice cream? Mrs. Tree knows that all the little shrubs and bushes are longing to dance, Constance. Hear her say, 'Can't anyone sing for the children to dance?'"

Nothing would satisfy my little friend but that the automobile should stop, so that we could hear all that was said.

"Tell me what they are saying now, Auntie," urged Constance. Thus encouraged, I continued.

"I shall be glad to sing my prettiest song," answers Miss Pine. Hear the murmurings! The little bushes cry, 'Oh, Miss Pine, your song is so mournful! We cannot dance to that kind of music.' Ah, here comes Mr. Crow, wearing his black velvet suit and tall hat. 'It will make me happy to sing for you to dance. Caw-caw-caw-caw,' he cries. See the little bushes put their hands to their ears."

"Imagine dancing to that," giggled Constance.

"Now Mrs. Blue Jay arrives at the festivities. 'What kind of clothes does she wear?' asks the happy child beside me."

"Why, blue satin, direct from Paris," I answered. "Perhaps she can sing better dance music."

"Oh, not even the weed children would want to dance to that," laughed my little companion, when Mrs. Blue Jay sang her sharp shrill song. "Oh, Constance, we did not know that Mr. Owl was at the party until this moment. There he is, perching on Grandpa's shoulder, calling out 'Who, who, who.' He wants to know who, who, who, can furnish the dance music. Now the hostess is saying, 'Isn't there anybody here who knows a little two-step tune?' for she sees that the shrubs are almost ready to give up their dance."

"I do," says Mr. Wind, who has just arrived. 'I will whistle and give you the best tunes you ever had.' Listen, he is piping up such a beautiful air that even Grandpa's beard sways and Grandma's icicle earrings blow back and forth. The trees and shrubs wave their arms in gay response to the 'whistling' of Mr. Wind, and dance to their hearts' content."

At the moment when joyous activity was at its height, the sun, robed in glorious yellow, burst from its hiding place behind the clouds, and three diamond necklaces around every tree, and scattered tiny diamonds all over the white velvet carpet. How everything danced and everything sparkled!

"Oh, Auntie, Auntie," said little Constance, jumping up and down, "there was never such a pretty party! I wish all the little boys and girls in the whole world were here."

## Snow-Flakes

Whenever a snow-flake leaves the sky, it turns and turns to say "Good-by! Good-by, dear cloud, so cool and gray!" Then lightly travels on its way.

And when a snow-flake finds a tree, "Good-day!" it says—"Good-day to thee! Thou art so bare and lonely, dear. I'll rest and call my comrades here."

But when a snow-flake, brave and meek, Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek, It starts—"How warm and soft the day!"

'Tis summer! and it melts away. —Mary Mapes Dodge.

## The Missouri Botanical Gardens

The Missouri Botanical Gardens, located at St. Louis, are said to be among the finest of their kind in the United States.

## A Famous Museum of Trees

Not far from Boston, reached by driving over one of the fine city parkways, lies the Arnold Arboretum, which is a beautiful garden devoted to the growing of rare trees of all sorts. A gift of money from a certain James Arnold of New Bedford, Mass., made the garden a possibility, and the Arboretum is now a department of Harvard University.

"This university made an agreement with the City of Boston, whereby the city agreed to add certain parcels of land necessary for the proper development of the garden, to build and maintain the roads and paths, to protect it by its police, and to assume all taxes that might be laid on the property during the life of the contract, which was made for 1000 years. 'Only a few plants had then reached the United States and Europe from Japan, Northern China and Siberia, and no botanist had penetrated the mountain wilderness of Western China, which we now know possesses a flora richer in the number and variety of its trees and its shrubs than any other region outside the tropics.'"

"In this museum there is the largest collection of trees and shrubs in the United States, and perhaps the largest collection in the world of the woody plants of the north temperate zone. By the Arboretum explorations and by the exchanges that are carried on with other public institutions and with lovers of plants in all parts of the world, the collections are constantly increasing."

## "The Poet of Every Land"

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, was a boy, he lived in Portland, Me. In those days Portland did much trading with the West Indies, and Henry and his boy friends liked to stay down at the wharves when the Portland vessels came in. It was sport to watch the burly Negroes unload the hogsheads of molasses, the barrels of sugar, and the spices. The boys used to wish they were sailors or captains, so that they could sail across the water and perhaps have great adventures. Henry also thought it would suit him to be a soldier, and when he was 5 years old, and there was much talk about the great war which is called the War of 1812, he sent a letter to his father, who happened to be away at the time, that he had a toy gun already, and if his father would please buy him a drum, he would start right off for the battlefield. Probably he was not as warlike as he fancied he was, for one Fourth of July, just after that,

he jumped every time a cannon went off, and begged his mother to stuff his ears with cotton so that he would not hear the banging.

Henry liked music and books far better than fighting, writes Mary S. Stimson in "The Child's Book of American Biography." He read a great deal with his mother, and they took long walks together, for they both loved flowers and birds. Twice every Sunday Henry went to church with his mother. In the cold weather he carried her foot-stove for her (a funny little box which held coals), and in the summer her nosegay, because she never went to service, after the flowers began to bloom, without a bunch of sweet-smelling blossoms. This odd foot-warmer can be seen any time in the old Wadsworth-Longfellow house in Portland. Visitors from all over the world, even from India and Turkey, have wandered through this home of the poet to look at the desk at which he wrote, the rich mahogany chairs, and the old-fashioned mirrors.

Henry was willing to do errands or any tasks that his mother wished him to do. He did not mind even driving the cow to pasture, for, as he walked along, he was usually making up rhymes. And, although he had very good lessons in school, he often scribbled little jingles in his copy book. When he was 13, he told his sister that he was going to send a poem to the Portland newspaper. He did not tell anyone but her, and he only signed "Henry" at the end of the poem, so, although the editor printed it, the other school children did not find out for a long time that it was his. Henry and his sister read the printed verses until they wore the newspaper to shreds, and felt they had a lovely secret.

After Henry graduated from college, his father wanted him to be a lawyer, like himself, but Henry was sure he wanted to be an author. He said: "Don't ask me to study law, father; I think I can write books. Anyway, if you will let me have my way, I will promise to be famous at something." So his parents let him travel through Europe, and when he sent long, happy letters home, telling about the different things he saw, they were so charming that all the neighbors wanted to borrow the letters, and Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow agreed that Henry would probably be famous with his pen.

When Henry came home again, he was chosen for a college professor. He was only twenty-two, and it began to look as if the Portland boy would be a success even if he did not study law.

Longfellow was soon called "The Poet of Every Land."

One of the most interesting places to visit in all the United States is the old home of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, near Washington, D. C.

It is a lovely trip for a spring day, when Washington's flower beds are gay with scarlet and red tulips and the trees along the river are fluffing out in tender green. There are two ways by which one may journey from the capital city to Mount Vernon, but by all means choose the river. Leaving behind the domes and spires of the city, with the Washington Monument towering over all, it is only a short sail over the brown waters of the Potomac to the point where one may see, high perched upon a bluff, a long, low, white mansion, which is famous the world over as the loved home of Washington.

The way leading up from the little river dock is steep and green, smelling sweet and fresh of the spring. All about the house stretch wide lawns, reaching down to the clumps of trees on the edge of the bluff. High and majestic in its lofty position stands the old-fashioned wooden mansion, with eight high and plain pillars holding up the roof of the broad veranda. It is 96 feet long, and its wide-open doors and many windows give it a delightfully hospitable air—just that impression which the owners of these southern mansions loved to create about them. It was Lawrence Washington, George's half-brother, who owned the estate, and named it Mount Vernon, out of the respect which he felt for Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the British Navy. The middle part of the house was built by this Lawrence Washington, who was living at Mount Vernon when George was a little boy; but it was George Washington himself who added the two wings of the house, after the estate became his property in the year 1752. In 1859, a group of patriotic women, who called themselves the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, bought the house and 200 acres adjoining it. They restored the house to as nearly as possible the appearance it had in the great days, collecting as much of the old furniture as they could. Now the place will always be secured to the American people, who delight in making pilgrimages to this home of their great first President.

Within the house is spacious, having a beautiful wide hall and a stately stairway. Just close your eyes halfway, and you will find nothing simpler than to imagine that you see Mrs. Washington and Nellie Custis, perhaps, sweeping down the stairs in their stiff and rustling silks, while the gentlemen of the party await them at the foot, bowing, tall and elegantly

beruffled and bewigged. There is the long banquet room, with its polished mahogany table; there is the music room, and other family living rooms—all furnished with splendid furniture, much of which belonged to the house in Washington's day. The ceilings are high and finely decorated, there are polished floors and mirrors, which once reflected historic scenes. Upstairs are picturesque bedrooms, their windows under the roof of the veranda looking out upon the lawn with its trees which Washington planted, and beyond upon a glimpse of the river at its bend. Far up in the third story, under the eaves, is the dear little bedroom which Martha Washington used—a tiny nook, with a four-poster, a diminutive washstand, and chintz-hung square windows.

Once out-of-doors again, there is much more to see—the detached kitchen from which Washington's slaves carried the food steaming hot into the house, the various farm buildings and the neat little cabins in which lived Washington's black servants, the coach house in which is the identical polished, high-swung carriage in which Washington and his family sometimes drove out. Last of all—and far away the loveliest—is Martha Washington's old garden, now as neatly tended as ever it could have been in its prouder days. Hedges there are and narrow gravel paths, and trim, square flower beds which, in the summer season, blossom forth in all the sweetest-smelling, gayly-colored of old-fashioned flowers, hollyhocks and sweet williams, poppies, asters and sunflowers, and many more, all in their season. It is a perfect Eighteenth Century garden, and one can think how proud must Martha Washington have felt as she promenaded about, showing it off to her distinguished guests.

## A Visit to Historic Mount Vernon

Perhaps, before you make your way back to the river steamer, there will be a few spare minutes to drop down upon the grass, on the lawn in front of the old mansion. The ground will feel warm under you, even if it is still early spring; there will be birds singing, a little breeze just cooling enough to prevent the day from being too hot. Very fair will be the prospect out over the river, very restful and lovely the famous mansion and its stately surroundings. You will be sorry when you hear a warning whistle from the steamer below, and you are obliged to go back to the city.

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## Audubon Park, New Orleans

In Audubon Park, at New Orleans, the first sugar cane in Louisiana was grown. In this park there is now a sugar experimental station. The park covers 200 acres and lies along the river front.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Supreme Duty

CLOTHED with the authority which they have conferred upon him, inspired by the confidence which they have placed in him, and addressing them as one of their number, the First Citizen of the United States today appeals to his people to give promptly, freely, and unreservedly of their resources in wealth, strength, and loyalty to the cause which the Republic has made its own. He does not command as a ruler, or order as a dictator; he simply presents, as the head of the Government, a statement of the obligations which it has taken upon itself in response to an all but unanimous popular demand, and the duty of meeting and fulfilling these obligations which devolves upon every man, woman, and youth in the land.

The supreme test of the Nation, he tells them, has come. The time has arrived when, if democracy is to be preserved, "all must speak, act and serve together," and he points out the way in which unification of effort and mobilization of energy may be brought about. The Government is doing its part in rapidly putting the Army and Navy upon an effective war footing, but a fighting machine only, no matter how powerful, will not meet the emergency. The task of enlisting, training, and equipping the military forces of the country is a comparatively easy matter. The Army and Navy, not only of the United States, but of the Allied nations, must be fed and supplied with arms and munitions. Food must be supplied for the millions abroad whose soil is neglected for want of labor. The United States itself must be supplied with foodstuffs. Ships by the hundred must be built to help in carrying to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of the fields, mines, and factories of the United States with which not only to clothe and equip its own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support those of its people for whom the gallant fellows under arms cannot, for the time being, work; to help to clothe and equip the armies which are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there provided with raw material; to supply them with coal, rails, rolling stock, "everything," says the President, "which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

Into the doing of all this no selfish, sordid element must enter. Service must be stripped, to the uttermost limit, of commercialism. The United States is engaging in this fight, the President makes it clear, not for gain, not for national advantage, not for national glory, but for what its people believe and wish to be the rights of mankind, and the future peace and security of the world. In this service practically everybody may have a part, is called upon to take a part. The thousands upon thousands who will, for sufficient reasons, be excused from service at the front will not, therefore, be excused from service in the rear. There is an immense task to be performed. Those who meet the demands of the hour in the labor of the fields, factories and mines, will have as large and as honorable a part in the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire.

Nobody who can turn a hand to needful employment is exempt from the responsibility of doing his bit and his best. The President calls upon men of all ages, and upon the able-bodied boys of the Nation, to turn, in hosts, to the farms and make certain that no care and no labor shall be lacking in the all-important matter of tillage. He calls upon the farmers to allow no foot of fertile soil to go uncultivated; he calls upon the planters of the South to forego the tempting profits of cotton, that they may add to the supply of breadstuffs; he promises that the Federal and the State governments will do everything possible toward assisting the farmers and gardeners with an adequate supply of seeds, with an adequate supply of laborers, and with means of gathering and shipping their ripened and harvested crops.

And here he strikes one of the highest notes ever sounded in the economic history of the United States, in virtually pledging that the course of trade shall be unhampered, and that there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the Nation's food supply by those who handle it on the way to the consumer. Heretofore the corrective force of statutory law has been held up before those who, taking advantage of just such times as are now at hand, have not hesitated to prey upon the people. But now what have we? "This," says the President, "let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested." "I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

The President calls upon editors, publishers and ministers of the Gospel, in common with all others, to recognize the fact that the Nation is confronted by a supreme test. There is need, he points out, for proving that democracy is efficient. There is necessity for the overcoming of wastefulness and extravagance in the private and domestic life of the people.

There is only one way in which the supreme test of the Republic can be met, and that is in the performance by its citizens of their supreme duty, which calls for three things paramountly: obedience, unselfishness, and sacrifice, and not, all may feel certain, in vain.

### M. Tardieu's Proposal

THE proposal elaborated by M. Tardieu, a member of the French parliamentary mission which visited Italy, some time ago, for a still greater unification of the

Entente effort, is particularly deserving of consideration. If there is one lesson which the war is teaching all nations, it is the value of the fullest cooperation; and although every day this lesson is being applied in a more extended field, there is still much room for expansion. Briefly, M. Tardieu's proposal is that there should be established, in one of the Entente capitals, common and permanent offices where there should be collected and kept constantly to the fore the military, political, and economic points of view that require the attention of the Allied governments.

The urgent need for such clearing houses of information has recently been making itself felt, to an increasing extent, in many directions. One of Mr. Lloyd George's first acts, on taking office as Premier, last December, was the organization of a kind of interdepartmental clearing house of this nature in London, and the enormous possibilities for usefulness of the new office were quickly apparent to everybody. Then again, France has suffered seriously from overlapping in many departments, and much time and energy have been wasted in straightening out the difficulties thus brought about. The same is true of practically every other belligerent country, and it requires only the most cursory study of the movements of the Allies for one to see that, in spite of the marvelous work that has already been done in the way of securing unity of purpose and action, a great deal still remains to be accomplished. In the military realm, as M. Tardieu very justly points out, it is of the utmost importance to know, at any given moment, what reserves of men and what quantities of material are available for each of the Allied countries; whilst in the political realm it is equally important that some office should be instituted, which would make it its business "to prepare, coordinate and record data relating to decisions and manifestations, indicative of a common purpose for which rapidity of realization is a notable adjunct of immediate success."

Quite apart from present necessities, however, there is, of course, a deeper value in such movements. Whether it is in labor, in politics, in military service, in education, in agriculture, or in any other form of activity, the value of cooperation is daily being proved as it has never been proved before. Such a proposal as that outlined by M. Tardieu is not exclusively a war measure; indeed, its possibilities in time of peace would far exceed anything that it might accomplish in time of war.

### Colonel Roosevelt's Offer

THE UNITED STATES has, at this time, need of all of its resources, using the term in its most comprehensive sense. Nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Especially needful are the resources in men of character, qualified by intelligence, experience, and energy for leadership. Some one has recently said that President Wilson could hardly do a wiser thing than to summon to his aid in this crisis men of distinction in all parties, headed by the two former presidents. At any rate all lines of partisanship should be wiped out, temporarily, at least; all personal prejudices should be obliterated; it is only the Nation and the cause in which it is enlisted that must be considered now. Should the President issue such a summons, the response would, without doubt, be prompt and hearty.

Some who, politically speaking, have been as far from the President as the North Pole is from the South, have not waited for an invitation, but, impelled by patriotic fervor, have anticipated it. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is one of these. He offers to raise and to lead a division of volunteers for overseas service. No person informed with regard to his popularity and influence will question his ability to raise as well as to command such a force. If given the authorization and the commission necessary, volunteers would come streaming toward his headquarters from every point of the compass. His division could not hold them all.

Why should he not be so authorized and commissioned? Who could be better entitled to head the first expedition to France, or, perhaps, to Belgium or Germany, than one who has held the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States? Whose example, in person and following, would do more toward arousing popular enthusiasm and stimulating enlistment?

There is reason to believe that the President looks with favor upon a measure which, if enacted by Congress, will grant Colonel Roosevelt the privilege he seeks and insure to the Nation the service it needs. Not alone in raising and leading a division, but in arousing a sentiment throughout the whole country that would make for the raising of many other divisions, would Colonel Roosevelt's active participation in the war be valuable.

### How Mr. Bryan Can Serve

FOR years prior to his acceptance of a place in President Wilson's Cabinet, William Jennings Bryan had been an earnest advocate of international peace. Upon becoming Secretary of State, he devoted himself very largely to the negotiation of peace treaties between the United States and other nations. Finding that circumstances, occasioned by the outbreak of war, in the late summer of 1914, were forcing a reversal of his policies, as Secretary of State, and after striving for eleven months in opposition to the trend of events, he decided to relieve the President of embarrassment by resigning. Notwithstanding this disagreement, he gave Mr. Wilson his unqualified support in the preconvention and pre-election campaigns of 1916. By Mr. Bryan's work in the West and Northwest, in defense and support of the Administration, was Mr. Wilson's reelection greatly aided.

Following the reelection of the President, following Mr. Wilson's second inauguration, and up to the moment when Senators Stone, La Follette, and others resorted to filibustering in order to defeat the merchant ship-arming bill, Mr. Bryan stood firmly in opposition to every move on the part of the White House, and on the part of Congress, that was likely or calculated to involve the United States in hostilities. He would not, however, be a party

to the tactics of the filibusters. On the contrary, finding what they were bent on doing, he left Washington.

Between the final adjournment of the old Congress and the assembling of the new, Mr. Bryan preserved silence. In common with thousands of other observant and reasonable pacifists, probably, he saw that it would be impossible for the United States longer to endure passively the insults and aggressions of the Prussian autocracy, and that it would be equally impossible for the President to resist the overwhelming popular demand for action consistent with national self-respect on the part of the Government. At all events, he let events shape themselves and take their course. When a state of war with Germany was declared existent by Congress, he was one of the first in the country to offer his services to the President, declaring his willingness to enlist in the ranks, or to accept any other assignment for which he was fitted.

He has not attempted to explain or to apologize for his former attitude. It was not necessary, for, no matter how it may have been regarded, it must have appeared, to those who had watched his whole course, entirely consistent. "Now," he said at Columbus on last Thursday night, "the discussion is ended, and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make extreme sacrifices as in the United States."

A leaf is turned, and the book awaits new entries. Few men in the United States can do more than Mr. Bryan toward making them worthy of the democracy which he has so often and so eloquently extolled, for few men in the country possess, in greater degree than he, the power of reaching and holding the attention of the people who, before the Republic can do its full part in upholding the President, must be convinced of the necessity of making the sacrifices to which he refers.

The value of the service which Mr. Bryan can render humanity as a recruiting officer for civilization is enormous.

### Squiffers

MANY people may never have thought of it, but there is, after all, very little of what might be called fashion in regard to musical instruments. There are, of course, such things as "waves of enthusiasm," almost always local, not to say parochial, for playing one particular instrument, but the choice is limited. The fiddle and the piano remain in tranquil and undisturbed possession as the solo instruments. Occasionally a great cellist will arise, and play himself into the hearts of the world, but there the list ends abruptly. If the flute or the clarinet or the oboe venture on a lone effort, it is only when they emerge, for a brief moment, from the crowd to carry on the theme for a bar or two alone, and then sink back contentedly to swell the concord all around them.

There is, however, one solo instrument, which never finds a place on any orchestral platform, which is regarded by your professed musician with fine contempt, or at best with amused toleration, notwithstanding it has probably more exponents, and an immeasurably vaster audience, than all the other instruments put together, and that is the squiffer. It is just here, of course, that the question arises, What is a squiffer? It is not the first time that the question has been asked, nor will it, in all probability, be the last, and so let it be frankly answered. A squiffer is a concertina, and it is very popular just now "at the front." One is likely to hear its strains, especially after nightfall, "somewhere" in many lands—somewhere in France, somewhere along the banks of the Tigris, somewhere beyond Gaza, over against Hebron, and even "under the walls of Jerusalem," and the tune may be "Onward, Christian Soldiers," or it may be "Tipperary," or it may be almost anything else, for the man who plays the squiffer is nothing if not eclectic in his tastes.

Now there is one way in which the soloist on a squiffer differs from the soloist on any other instrument. He neither expects nor receives any personal credit for his performance. The man who owns and plays a squiffer, whether he be attached to a bank holiday or any other holiday excursion in times of peace; or, in time of war, be found in the recreation tent at home, or in the ruined barn behind the firing line somewhere in France, simply regards himself as a means by which a necessary work is being carried through. One of the chief reasons for this is, of course, that he is, after all, mainly an accompanist. He may set out to play a solo with much show of innocence, but he knows his audience, and he knows that first one and then another will take up the strain, and that they will quickly be making their own music and forgetting him in a glory of sound.

And so it comes about that the squiffer is a curiously joyous instrument. Even to those who have never had any part or lot in its efforts, when they hear it in these times of war, in war surroundings, it brings many kindly recollections of the times of peace. They remember, maybe, how they have heard its organ-like strains, floating towards them over dewy fields of a summer evening, to the trot of horses' hoofs and the clatter of wheels as a party of holiday makers, homeward bound, passed over the highroad in the valley below. Or, perhaps, it always brings the memory of one special occasion. They are standing on the platform of a wayside station on another summer evening. The sun has some time ago sunk behind the hogback of the gray hill away to the west, and the stars are beginning to shine out bravely from a clear sky, and the only sounds are the gurgle of a little brook close by and the purr of the nightjar, every now and again, in a neighboring tree. Suddenly, from away down the line, comes the faintly borne sound of a lowered signal, then a like sound, much louder, close at hand as the home signal drops; then comes the porter with a lantern, and then the stationmaster, and then, round the bend, comes the light of the train. It is an excursion on its way back from the sea to the great inland town away beyond the hills. There is much rattle and clatter as the train comes nearer, but high above the noise there bursts suddenly upon the ear the sound of a squiffer, tremblingly and eagerly giving out the theme of "Annie Laurie." It gets as far as "Maxwelltown's braes" alone, but all within earshot come in on the next words, and so

the song spreads along the train from carriage to carriage, and tenors and basses and "seconds" all hastily adjust themselves and address themselves to their new work. Every one is "up and away" by the time the last two lines of the first verse are reached, and the rush of the wheels has sunk to an accompaniment. So the train comes and goes, rolling through the little station, a strange medley of light and sound; of protruding heads and waving handkerchiefs; of a song sung through and ended, and of the brave little squiffer taking up another theme as the train winds round the hillside and is lost to view. Then, at the wayside station, one hears the brook again and, after a while, the nightjar.

### Notes and Comments

THE war museum of the Avenue Malakoff, in Paris, is to have counterparts in London, as well as in Berlin. The Berlin scheme is a gigantic one, aiming at nothing less than a collection of everything printed in connection with the war. The London project, which is that of Sir Alfred Mond, has only just been sanctioned by the Cabinet. It seems that one of its most interesting features will be a collection of the proclamations issued in various parts of the Empire during the war, among which will be the Bagdad proclamation, and such contrasts as the stately proclamation of the City of London and that issued in "pidgin" English to the natives of New Guinea.

BUT France is undoubtedly ahead of both Germany and England in this matter of a war museum, and that she is so is entirely due to the private initiative of a French gentleman and his wife. What they have achieved since August, 1914, in the collecting line, from the Paris mobilization order to the latest Ally tin soldier, is perfectly remarkable. Perhaps, now that the war museum project has received Government sanction both in London and in Berlin, private individuals may be found to have had the initiative and success of M. and Mme. Henri Leblanc.

PERSONS who have been frightened into favoring liquor licenses because of the money paid to the city will find an incontrovertible economic answer in this: Testifying at a hearing where 500 people protested against the granting of a first-class license in the Dorchester section of Boston, the superintendent of police said: "If this license is granted it will necessitate three additional policemen in this section." The city gets \$1200 from such a license. The annual salary of each policeman is \$1400, making a total of \$4200, or a direct loss to the city of \$3000 a year on one saloon. There are nearly 1000 saloons in Boston.

THE testimony of Mr. Roderick Ross, chief constable of Edinburgh, before the Cinema Commission in London, was certainly a change from the usual run of such evidence. Mr. Ross declared that, although he knew it was alleged that in some cases the exhibition of certain kinds of films had led boys to the imitation of the wrongdoings depicted, no such case had ever come to his knowledge, or to the knowledge of his detective officers. He was not defending the exhibition of such films, but simply recording a fact. Over against Mr. Ross' testimony there is much evidence the other way. It is, of course, a matter particularly difficult of direct proof, but those who have given any thought to such matters will not stand in need of direct proof. The old adage about touching pitch is sufficient.

MARRIAGE license clerks, in several of the cities of the United States are making it as uncomfortable as possible for men of military age seeking, manifestly, to evade conscription by taking unto themselves wives. In some places, recruiting officers, standing by, assist the license clerks in making the experience unpleasant for men who would hide behind women's skirts when the country calls them. Some Chicago ministers are refusing to perform marriage ceremonies for the "slackers." It is possible that, in this connection, injustice may sometimes be done. To escape it, men who are not seeking to shirk their citizen obligations should, for the present, postpone marriage.

IF EARLY victory in the war with Germany depends so largely on the supply of food, as no doubt is the fact, it might be a good thing to establish some of the large training camps of the United States in the agricultural districts. Part of the soldiers' duties, then, could be the planting and harvesting of the crops. The extreme shortage of farm labor, which has been so largely responsible for the soaring prices of foodstuffs, would be greatly relieved by this sort of military service, and the work would be an excellent experience for the young men themselves.

PRESIDENT FRANK A. VANDERLIP of the National City Bank, New York, a Western man himself, has fallen into the New York habit of regarding the money that accumulates in that city as New York money. Speaking of the Government's proposed \$5,000,000,000 bond issue he says, in a tone calculated to remind the country of a celebrated warning by the Federal Reserve Board, afterward much "explained" and revised. "It will take some time to raise such an amount, and there should be no attempt to float a \$5,000,000,000 loan at this time. Seventy per cent of previous loans to the Allies has been contributed by New York. That would indicate that a very large portion of the \$5,000,000,000 must be raised in New York." It might be interesting to all of the United States lying outside of New York City, or Manhattan Island, or the Wall Street district, if Mr. Vanderlip would explain where New York gets the money it lends.

POTATOES are selling in Aroostook County, Maine, at \$8 a barrel, an advance of \$2 a barrel within a week. There is something pathetic in the sentence appended to this telegraphed announcement, saying: "Less than 500,000 bushels are left in the county." In other words, if there were more than 500,000 bushels left in the county, the potato barons would profit more by the latest rise.